The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

NEW PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED—REDEMPTION—STATE BANKING VERSUS NATIONAL BANKING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate has not yet voted upon any one of the many propositions with which the bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency has been loaded. Every day new suggestions are made. Two were submitted to-day, the first by Mr. Merrimon, to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for an increase of national bank currency, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed four hundred millions; and the other, by Mr. Scott, to provide for the redemption of the national bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The members of the Finance Committee are considerably disturbed that the Senate will not act upon the original bill, as reported, and permit the other propositions on the general subject to go back to the committee and be reported separately. The Western Senators seem determined to have more banks, and say the West is able to establish them now if the necessary legislation can be had, and they do not propose to consent to Senator Buckingham's motion to recommit, feeling that such action would result in unnecessary delay. Mr. Morton declared to-day that if the national banking system could not be adjusted to meet the wants of the whole country it must give way to the old State system. Mr. Morton's speech to-day was received with great favor by the inflationists, who think he has added great strength to their position.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House devoted nearly the entire day to the contested election case of Wilshire vs. Gunter, from the Third Arkansas District. The Republicans were not united in favor of Wilshire, a few, including McCrary, the former Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, opposing Wilshire. The House finally, by a small majority, decided to seat Wilshire on a *prima facie* case, whereupon a motion to reconsider was entered. Filibustering upon this motion lasted for two hours, when the House adjourned without action. The case must come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have made considerable progress in their consideration of the bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. The members of the Committee this morning interchanged views upon the claims of the insurance companies, and it appears that the committee stand 9 to 2 against recognizing these claims, and it is now probable that the committee will report a bill providing for the distribution, to which will be attached a schedule classifying the claims upon the award. From this schedule it is probable that by a vote of 9 to 2 the insurance companies will be omitted. There is one member of the committee who believes that the entire award should be covered into the Treasury to the benefit of the General Government, and two members favor assigning insurance companies a place in the schedule.

THE MATCH TAX—MR. DAWES' SPEECH REVIEWED.

Mr. Dawes intends, as soon as practicable, to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of the bill providing for the repeal of the tax upon matches. When this shall be done Mr. Ellis H. Roberts intends, if possible, to deliver a speech reviewing the essential positions of the recent speech of Mr. Dawes upon the national budget. Mr. Dawes maintained that the expenditures are far outrunning the receipts of the Government, and recommended seven distinct means of reform: First, a change in the law which gives the Secretary of the Treasury absolute discretion in cases of the refundment of duties; second, reduction of the number of customs collection districts; third, a change in the mode of the payment of pensions; fourth, greater economy in the construction of public buildings; fifth, a change in the law relative to appraisers of merchandise; sixth, reduction of appropriations for rivers and harbors; seventh, increase of postage upon bulky articles of merchandise sent through the mails. Mr. Roberts will show that the present receipts of the Government are in excess of its expenditures, and that five of the suggestions for reform made by Mr. Dawes had been acted upon by the House, a considerable period before Mr. Dawes' speech was delivered, by a majority vote of the Republican Party. This was true as to appropriations for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, the refunding of duties, the appraisers of merchandise, and the reduction and consolidation of Customs collection districts. Different committees of the House had had these subjects under consideration prior to the speech of Mr. Dawes.

A MURDER IN BUTLER, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—Particulars have just been received here of a murder committed on Sunday evening near the town of Butler, Penn. John H. Wise, a coal-miner, worked for and boarded with Martin Seely. At the time mentioned, Wise was in the kitchen with Mrs. Seely examining some papers, when Seely entered, and a quarrel arose between the two men. Seely seized a poker and ordered Wise to leave the house. The latter replied that he would as soon as they had settled matters, and taking a piece of wood from the fireplace, struck Seely a blow on the head which fractured the skull nearly from ear to ear. Mrs. Seely and Wise carried the injured man to his bed in an upper room of the house, and watched by him until he died at 3 o'clock on Monday morning. Wise then called in a number of the neighbors and asked one of them if he had not better surrender himself to the authorities. He was advised to do so, and said he would do it in the morning. Shortly after this conversation Wise disappeared, and has not yet been captured, although officers are in pursuit.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A horrible murder was perpetrated at Pennsville, in Salem County, yesterday afternoon, which has aroused intense excitement in the country surrounding. A widow named Matilda Dilks, who resided in the family of John Loyd, a farmer, was found in the garden in the rear of the house with her throat cut from ear to ear, and otherwise horribly mutilated. The deed was done in the absence of the family, she being the only one at home. A razor was found thrown into an iron pot, a short distance from the spot where the body lay, and it is supposed that the work was done with this instrument. Three men have been arrested on suspicion, and have been lodged in the Salem Jail.

CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—The inquest into the murder of Lawrence Norton Sunday morning has resulted in charging John Barry with the act, and he has been committed to answer. The murder of the Sturtevant brothers and Miss Buckley, in Halifax, Mass., creates profound sensation in Plymouth County. Coroner Hingman, of Bridgewater, with a jury commenced an inquest to-day. It is thought the murders took place Sunday.

MARDI GRAS.

THE CARNIVAL IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Despite the light rain which fell during the forenoon and the muddy condition of the streets, about 4 o'clock, after the rain had ceased, King Momus, with a large retinue, appeared upon the streets, which were lined with spectators and filled with maskers. The King was seated on a royal chariot filled with his retainers, and followed by a long procession of cavaliers and wagons fitted up to represent the varied bacchinal and carnival scenes, conspicuous among which was represented the temperance crusade of women in a meeting around a Teutonic beer-vender, who was dealing out his beer. The grand display was in the evening, and comprised the cortége of the Memphi. The first flat or car, which represented the early origin of Memphis in Egypt, B. C. 2000, was preceded by three horsemen in rich Egyptian costumes of gold and high colors, symbolical of wealth and prosperity, heavily armed, followed by a royal chariot drawn by four white horses (Purity) led by richly-dressed slaves, (Conquest;) Egyptian houris, with sphynx-like wings, couchant, (Mystery and Force.) The sides and rear of the chariot were richly decorated in unique, elaborate style. On the rear was seated a colossal figure, with wings extended over the Sublime Ouro, seated in his regal chair, and dressed in rich Oriental costume.

The second flat represented the travelers in Egypt, B. C. 1200—palm-trees, stunted shrubbery, camel kneeling—and was preceded by three cavaliers in Egyptian armor, (guards to travelers.) The figures on the flat were a camel driver, Ethiopian maid, a rich Egyptian lady, a Phœnician merchant, and an Ethiopian attendant, all in appropriate costumes.

Flat 3 represented a domestic scene in ancient Memphis, B. C. 600—a view of the ancient city, with its gardens, an Egyptian with a jug at a well, musicians, woman with distaff, in the distance pyramids, obelisk, and groves of palm-trees.

Flat 4—A street scene during the same period, with fountain and obelisk in the foreground, around which are gathered gay cavaliers, dancing girls, and musicians in the costumes of the period.

Flat 5 represented Pythagoras being instructed in philosophy by Ancient Memphians, B. C. 500; preceded by three Egyptian gods mounted on a car; a priest in sacradotal robes. The principal deity of Memphis is represented as standing before an altar instructing Pythagoras, who is in an attitude of deep attention. Around him are Achilles, also a Greek poet, who seems inspired by the words of the priest; a Greek philosopher and Persian General haughtily listening, but half convinced; another Greek philosopher seems to doubt, while a poor woman with head half uncovered receives the faith undoubtingly from the priest.

Flat 6.—Influence of Egypt on Greece, as illustrated in art and architecture, B. C. 300, was preceded by Greek warriors in classical armor, mounted. The taubleau consisting of Corinthian column, a scroll, blocks of unworked marble, men at work, Greek sculptor and architect, warrior with arms at rest in recognition of the power of the art of peace.

Flat 7—Influence of Rome, love of Anthony ane Cleopatra; preceded by three cavaliers in pink and gold, with bows and arrows; Jove's heralds, Anthony, Cleopatra Enoborbus, Charman, four horsemen, Egyptian and Phœnician musicians and pages, in royal barge, all in rich Oriental costumes.

Flat 8.—Death of Anthony and Cleopatra, B. C. 30, preceded by a troop of women cavalry in full armor. Cleopatra on a richly-covered couch at the foot of a statue of the goddess Minerva, applies the asp, and stretches out her arms to Anthony, who dies. Charmian is falling toward the Roman guards, who appeal in awe to Minerva.

Flat 9.—Ancient carnival of the Memphi, A. D. 5. Scene—Wine uncovered with garlands, attended by satyrs, fawns, and bacchantes, preceded by cavaliers, all celebrating Roman carnival.

Flat 10—Destruction of Memphis, A. D. 640, preceded by Saracen cavalry, in rich, gaudy costumes, symbolical of wealth and victory. Tableau—Saracens scaling the walls of the city; foreground covered by slain Memphians; some, beaten back, are resisting to the death.

Flat 11—Resurrection of the Memphi in the chosen city on the Mississippi, A. D. 1874. This flat was preceded by three cavaliers in fantastic and unearthly costumes, representing the spirits of the past sounding trumpets. Tableau—Rugged rocks from which fires, smoke, and loud reports issue; surrounding the whole is a white horse, with wings extended, upon which is seated the spirit of Memphi, arrayed in gorgeous robes, symbolical of splendor, victory, and the rebirth of the order; the whole representing the mysterious history of the order, its illustrious deeds, its renown in philosophy, wealth, and culture; its misfortunes caused by voluptuousness, its destruction, and its final restoration on the banks of the Father of Waters.

After traversing the principal streets the Memphi proceeded to the new Memphis Theatre, where the entertainment closed with several tableaus and a bal masque. Balls were also given at the Exposition Hall, Opera-house, and other public halls. Despite the weather the carnival was a grand success.

THE CARNIVAL IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—To-day was a holiday. The banks were closed, and there were no markets. The carnival procession was unique. The King and several hundred mounted attendants were orientally arrayed with helmets and harness of gold and steel. The Persian command of infantry and artillery, King Boabdil and his escort, and the King's own, made a grand display. The Mystic Crew's procession at night was an extensive affair. There were envoys to the Court of Comus from the Old and New World, twenty-three cars, containing ninety-five figures; in each car a group of figures, typical of one of the countries of the world. The streets ranging along the line of the procession, were crowded with spectators. The weather was warm and cloudy all day, but there was no rain. After the Mystic Creiw procession, King Boabdil and the Shah left the St. Charles Hotel with a body guard of 150 mail-clad warriors. The potentates, in palanquins borne by Moorish slaves, visited the King's Own, and the Mystic Creiw balls, thence to the Exposition Hall, where a grand reception was held. The Carnival was a great success.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Dundee, N. J., Yesterday morning, destroyed a small dwelling owned by Mrs. Sly, and occupied by Gottlieb Huber. The loss is about $3,000.

Two dwellings in Everett, Mass., occupied by Edward Dempsey and Andrew Haferty, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $3,500.

THE CASE OF W. D. COLEMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—W. D. Coleman, the defaulting clerk of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, was before the Police Court today for examination, but, owing to the illness of Col. Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer, one of the principal witnesses, the case was continued until Saturday. The counsel for the defense at first waived examination, and asked to have the case sent on, but the Commonwealth's attorney stating that he wished to have the case sent on with charges of embezzlement and grand larceny added to that of forgery, the waiver was withdrawn.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade this morning the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Board of Trade still adheres to the policy of the Funding bill now before the Legislature, and asks our Senators and Representatives in the Assembly to use every every exertion to obtain the passage thereof."

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

ALL THE DOCUMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

OPERATIONS UNDER THE CONTRACT—LETTERS FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The very voluminous documents relative to the Sanborn and similar contracts were to-day submitted to the House. The documents show that Sanborn, thus far, has been the principal contractor and the only one who has returned to the Treasury Department any considerable sum of money. The principal documents are the letter of appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sanborn, letters of inquiry from United States District Attorney Bliss, of New-York, and Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia, directed to E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, the replies thereto, and the detailed vouchers, correspondence, and contracts between the Treasury Department and Mr. Sanborn himself. The letter of appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sanborn bears date Aug. 13, 1872. This letter formally recites the law under which the appointment was made, and concludes with the following significant sentence:

This employment will be terminated when, in my judgment, the interests of the United States require it.
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

It would seem, therefore, under this letter of appointment, and the construction evidently given to the law by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, that it is now within the power of Mr. Richardson to revoke the contract made with Mr. Sanborn without the necessity of the repeal of the law by Congress.

OPERATION OF THE CONTRACT.

It appears that shortly after this appointment was signed Mr. Sanborn commenced his operations, and something of the nature of these operations may be gathered from a letter of inquiry from George Bliss, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date Feb. 26, 1873, addressed to E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. Bliss asks for a copy of the contract between the Treasury Department and Sanborn. He states that he has received a list of persons in New-York who are alleged not to have paid their legacy tax, and Mr. Sanborn has requested him to transmit a copy of the list to the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, "in order that he may be informed that the matters are in my hands for suits and collection." Mr. Bliss proceeds: "The object of this request is that the Supervisors may direct the Assessors and Collectors not to take any proceedings to collect the money, and unless suit is actually commenced by me at the outset in these cases, parties notified by me will naturally apply to the Assessor, make their returns, and pay their taxes in the ordinary course. Mr. Sanborn seems apprehensive that under these circumstances he will fail to receive that portion of the amount collected which he represents he is entitled to under his contract."

A letter of similar purport and of about the same date, is addressed to Mr. Banfield by Mr. McMichael, United States District Attorney at Philadelphia. Mr. Bliss had preceded his letter of Feb. 26 by a letter of Feb. 15, making similar inquiries. Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, under date of March 27, 1873, replies to District Attorney Bliss, of New-York, giving him specific instructions. First, Mr. Bliss is authorized to institute suits in any case presented by Sanborn under his contract, when in Mr. Bliss' opinion the facts would justify suit. Second, It is considered not expedient to enforce the payment of penalties for failure to pay legacy or succession taxes. Third, It is proper that notice should be given to the Collectors not to receive payment in cases embraced in the Sanborn contract, it being understood that his contract relates to claims which are not on record in any of the Collectors' offices. Fourth, All sums received, either on suit by compromise or voluntary payment, must be paid to Mr. Sanborn, who is accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Banfield adds: "I have verbally requested Mr. Sanborn to have copies of all of his contracts made for your use."

THE LAW BEARING ON THE MATTER.

It will be remembered that the Internal Revenue act makes it the specific duty of all Assessors and Collectors, at all times, forthwith, to forward to the Treasury Department any information they may have of arrears of tax from any sources within their respective districts, and that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were framed provided that the three persons to be appointed should assist the proper officers, and not the reverse. In the letter of Banfield to McMichael this additional sentence is found, which is not contained in the letter to United States District Attorney Bliss, of New-York: "The contract with Mr. Sanborn provides that all the expenses of collecting shall be borne by him. You are, therefore, authorized to receive from Sanborn such compensation for your services as may be agreed upon." The law under which the Sanborn contracts are made provides that no person shall be employed who shall not have fully set forth, in a written statement, under oath, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover, or assist in recovering, money of the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same was withheld, and the persons or corporations withholding such tax.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE CONTRACTS.

Some of the Sanborn contracts seem very indefinite. There are several in which the written statement covers two pages of legal cap and is exceedingly vague and general in its character. Then follows in several instances scores of pages containing simply lists of names of persons, without any description as to residence, occupation, or anything to indicate to the officers of the Government where prosecutions are to be instituted, under what special circumstances, or for what specific amounts; in short, the major part of these contracts seems not to have complied with the provisions of the law requiring full statements in the premises. The bulk of them contain little more information as to the real sources of Mr. Sanborn's knowledge than would the publication of a city directory preceded by a statement that he believes that the persons named therein have failed to pay a legacy or succession tax.

The time between the receipt of the documents by the House and their transmission to the Public Printer was necessarily too brief to allow a complete examination and digest. In the hasty consideration possible under the circumstances the showing made is far from satisfactory.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

The following are some of the leading contributions to the Sanborn fund from railroad corporations:

Troy and Boston	$856
Buffalo, New-York and Erie	2,202
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	3,535
Old Colony and Newport	4,024
St. Paul and Pacific	8,293
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	16,291
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	19,429
Toledo, Wabash and Western	26,378
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	43,360
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	99,685

The number of railroads scheduled by Sanborn as liable to pay additional taxes, is about seven hundred.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House of Representatives the following communication in relation to the Sanborn contracts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

I have the honor to inclose herewith, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., copies in full of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, approved May 8, 1872; also copies of all correspondence and orders of the department relative to said contracts, and schedules showing the entire amount of moneys collected under their contracts by Messrs. Malcolm Campbell, John O. Sanborn, and John Clark, respectively, and how said moneys have been disposed of. No moneys have ever been collected or paid by the Treasury under the other contracts. The papers herewith transmitted comprise copies of all the contracts, schedules, receipts, certificates, checks, and other correspondence having any bearing upon or relation to any and all steps or action taken by the Treasury Department under the provisions of the law referred to. In justice to the persons whose names are included in the lists accompanying the several contracts of those who are claimed to be indebted to the Government on account of taxes or otherwise, and who have not been proceeded against, permit me to add that no evidence whatever of such indebtedness has been presented to the department. All that is known to the department on the subject is what appears on said lists, which were necessary to be furnished in pursuance of the requirement of the first section of the act of May 8, 1872, namely: That no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth, in a written statement under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover or assist in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such moneys before the persons furnishing them could be employed. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of House of Representatives.

It appears, from the large mass of documents submitted, that the collection on account of Sanborn's complaints, amount in the aggregate to $427,000, of which there was paid to Sanborn $213,000, the balance being paid into the Treasury.

The following are the names of the parties where the amount collected exceeds $2,000: J. H. Gossler, of Hamburg, $10,343, income tax; Daniel James, $11,684, income tax; Thos. H. Devens, $4,203, income tax; J. H. Gossler, Jr., $3,061, income tax; Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, $2,202 tax on dividends; H. A. Schereffelin, $2,190 legacy and succession; Martha Dorlan, $2,293 legacy and succession; White's Bank of Buffalo, $236 taxes on State deposits; Wm. Nelson, $3,357 legacy and succession; E. Ferguson & Co., $2,938 medicinal articles unstamped; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $9,688 tax on interest payments; Joel Hayden and Joel Hayden, Jr., $10,068 income tax: Morgan Delano, $2,294 legacy and succession; Wm. H. Wall, $4,691 legacy and succession; John E. Wood, $14,688 legacy and succession; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $3,535 tax on surplus profits; Benjamin D. Phillips, $2,412 legacy and succession; John J. Phelps, $14,820 legacy and succession; George W. Williams & Co., $2,249 unpaid stamp duties; Cedar Rapids and Mississippi River Railroad, $43,360 tax on interest on bonds; Chicago and Nebraska Railroad, $19,429 tax on interest on bonds; St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, $3,330 tax withheld; James Armory, $3,534 legacy and succession; James Hall, $2,040 legacy and succession; Buchanan & Lyell, $2,749 income tax; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $5,250 tax on dividends; Wm. Tilden, $6,173 legacy and succession; John R. Ford, $2,578 income tax; St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, $8,293 tax on the net earnings; Old Colony and Newport Railroad, $4,024 tax on profits; Buchanen and Lyell, $2,749 income tax; Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $99,685, tax on dividends. The list embraces about 175 names, the above being a specimen of the grounds upon which the collections were made. In the smaller sums, however, the legacy and succession tax appears more frequently. Supplemental letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue notify the latter, under date of Feb. 12, 1864, of additional certificates of deposit to the credit of Sanborn, amounting to $34,113. The principal items in these latter accounts are, the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, on account of taxes due on coupons, $6,099; Wm. Skinner, of Hydeville, Mass., income tax, $3,562; estate of Benjamin Nathan, $504; Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, taxes on coupons, $1,158; St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, tax and interest on coupons, $16,291; Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, tax on interest paid on bonds, $26,378.

In a letter dated Oct. 25. 1872, Sanborn gives the names of about one thousand persons indebted to the United States for taxes imposed upon legatees and successions. Mr. Sanborn submits another list dated March 19, 1873, of over six hundred persons of foreign residence doing business in the United States, but who, it is alleged, have failed to pay internal revenue taxes. Another list gives a large number of distillers, said to be owing taxes on the 1st of July, 1873. Mr. Sanborn addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a list of those railroads doing business in the United States which are indebted to the Government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds which they have heretofore held, and refused to pay. He respectfully asks that the list be added to his contract made with the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date Aug. 13, 1872, and as amended, Oct. 3, 1872. The list contains the names of about 700 railroads. The contract was extended. John Clark's contract gives the names of persons owing taxes, which he proposes to collect. The statement of funds collected by him is given in the accompanying papers, and shows that he received $3,833 68 on account of the estate of James Dundas, deceased. The statement of funds collected by Malcolm Campbell shows $1,720 33 from the Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company; $885 were paid to Campbell and $885 17 were paid into the Treasury. Among the papers is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 29, 1874, asking of Nicholas Elbert, by decision of Assistant Secretary Sawyer, to visit Washington and bring with him all the papers relating to the investigation being made by him in the affairs of the Erie Railway Company.

THE RUSH R. SLOANE CASE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Sandusky says that in the case of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad against Rush R. Sloane, the defendant failed to appear, and his bond was forfeited for $46,000. The excitement in regard to this matter is very great.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 17.—By the accident on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, at Slate Dam, yesterday, the engineer was killed, his body being burned to a crisp. The fireman and first brakeman were badly scalded and otherwise injured, and nine cars were burned.

DEATH OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steam-ship City of Milbourne, Honolulu, brings the news of the death of King Lunalilo, at Hawaii, Feb. 3. The cause of his death was [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

CONTINUATION OF THE WORK IN OHIO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE—NO ABATEMENT OF THE EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—At a temperance meeting held in Columbus to-day the preliminary steps were taken toward a religious onslaught, to begin next Tuesday, upon all liquor traffic in that city. Dio Lewis promises to lead the ladies in person, and never give up till victory crowns their efforts in Ohio's capital. Tuesday will be the occasion of a big temperance mass-meeting, as well as the opening of the conflict.

Last evening the saloon-keepers of Hillsboro met and agreed to employ lawyers to defend their rights, and to appoint a committee to take the names of ladies engaged in the temperance work and to refuse to trade with their husbands. To-day the case of Dunn vs. The Praying Women of Hillsboro was being argued, the result of which I have not as yet learned.

To-morrow the women of Chillicothe join the crusade, and will be ready to move upon the enemy's works.

The interest of the war now seems to centre in and about Springfield, Ohio. Last evening another meeting of liquor-dealers, brewers, and distillers was held to consider plans for resisting the attacks still made upon them by the women. At the meeting a virtual acknowledgment was made of the illegal manner in which they have heretofore prosecuted their business. A resolution was adopted that they would not hereafter sell liquor illegally—that is by the glass or any to be drunk on the premises. The German element was urgent that steps be taken to sue out an injunction against the ladies, but the motion was voted down. J. Huper, proprietor of a wine-house, who has been persistently besieged since Saturday, applied to the Mayor to issue an injunction, and at the same time refused to make the necessary affidavits. It is reported that the Directors of the Lagonda Hotel Company have ordered the lessee of the bar and billiard-room to discontinue the sale of anything but wine, beer, and ale, and forbidding in strong terms any further gambling on the premises. This is a concession to the now popular opinion. The ladies, however, insist on an entire surrender, and are out again to-day, bravely meeting the sudden change of temperature, and kneeling upon the cold pavement imploring, with unwavering faith, that complete victory may crown their efforts. Only one liquor establishment in town opens its doors for prayer-meetings. Discourtesy, and even insult, is experienced by the determined women, notwithstanding which they are keeping steadily on. To-morrow an all-day temperance prayer-meeting is to be held by the ladies and led by the city clergymen, and interesting results are expected.

At Washington Courthouse, where the woman's war has won victory to the temperance banner, and all the saloons have been closed, a grand celebration was held to-day, in honor of the presence of Dio Lewis, the founder of the new movement, while at the same time in Athens the employes of the Marietta Railroad joined interests with the dram-shops, and, as the ladies on the sidewalks were offering prayers, these employes sought to drown the ladies' voices by deafening whistles from the locomotives. The effort had no other effect than to slightly annoy.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN COLUMBUS—PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The principal topic of conversation throughout this city to-day was that of temperance. Almost all with whom I have conversed on the subject express themselves as being disappointed with Dr. Dio Lewis, of whom they expected so much. Nearly all of the leading journals of the West had representatives here, who expected to be able to record that Columbus had given itself wholly to the temperance cause. In this they were disappointed. The whisky men to-day are in high glee over the poor result of last night's meeting, and think that the little enthusiasm (which was manifested was a clear indication that the ladies of this city did not care about taking hold of the movement to any great extent.

Van Pelt, the reformed saloon-keeper, who was announced to address the people of Columbus, has failed to put in an appearance. To-day, however, the ladies held a meeting at the City Hall. There were about 200 present. The details of the plan of attack were arranged, and a committee of ladies from churches of various denominations was appointed. There was but little enthusiasm manifested by those present. It was with great difficulty that enough ladies could be found who were ready to fill the official positions to which it was necessary to assign them. Up to this writing the saloon-keepers have offered no resistance to any woman who has visited their places, but they strongly protest against the encroachment on their premises by men who may be interested in the temperance cause. This evening a public meeting was held at the Good Templars' Hall on High street, presided over by the Chief Templar of Golden Light Lodge. The attendance was rather meagre. Short speeches, prayers, and temperance songs were in order by the members of the lodge. When Dio Lewis returns to this city next Tuesday, he is expected to lead the women's procession in the attack upon the 900 saloons of this city. Until that time it is not expected that any active steps will be taken by the temperance people.

THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE AND SALOON-KEEPERS IN TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The temperance movement has been under discussion here for some time by the ladies of the various bodies of Christian societies, and bids fair to develop into an energetic crusade directly. Meetings for preparation are held almost nightly. A meeting was held to-night at the Unitarian Church, and arrangements made for another at the Washington Street Congregational Church next Friday night, when an organization for the campaign will be perfected. On the other hand the saloon-keepers are organizing to resist the onslaught, and have freely subscribed money for that purpose. A band of music has been secured by them with which to drown out the prayers and songs of the women and put to flight their cohorts. They have also endeavored to persuade the Chief of Police to interfere in the movement, and arrest the women for disturbing the peace, but he declines, saying that he will interfere with them no further than he is required by law. It is now thought that the first active movement will be made some day next week.

THE WORK IN RIPLEY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The ladies have been out on the various pikes for a mile or two, to-day. The saloons are too far away to be effectually operated upon under the present system, but some of them are asking for terms, and the ladies do not intend relaxing their efforts until all give up.

INDIANA.

THE WORK PROGRESSING IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The Ladies' Temperance Union made a flank movement on the non-union element this morning by quietly assembling at the Presybyterian Church at 12 o'clock to the number of seventy, where all reporters and persons not members of the union were excluded. After their secret preliminary arrangements were effected, they moved to Johnson's saloon, in the eastern part of the city, who met them kindly, but positively declined to sign the pledge. Several hymns were sung, and prayers were then offered up that bedimmed many eyes. From this point they moved into Leonard Carl's saloon in Chestnut street. Here the doors were closed, and devotional exercises were held on the sidewalk and street. By this time the crowd had increased to several hundred. At this hour (2 o'clock) services are being held in the street in front of Casper Laugman's saloon, which is closed. The movements so far to-day are exceedingly quiet and orderly. The boisterous manner shown by the bummers yesterday seems to have subsided. As yet no effect has been produced upon any of the saloon proprietors.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION WITH THE NOMINATION OF SIMMONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The appointment of W. A. Simmons as Collector of this port, has caused intense excitement among the merchants of the city. Nothing has been done to-day beyond sending protests to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, but to-morrow there is to be a meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade to take measures for holding a general mass-meeting in Faneuil Hall. If the appointment is confirmed. it will be in the face of the most emphatic protest of the merchants of Boston backed by the general sentiment of the people. There are those who declare that it will utterly demoralize the Republican Party in this State. A reporter of the *Globe* had an interview this evening with Mr. Kinsley, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the position, and he stated that the feeling against Simmons was undoubtedly very strong, and was based on his unfitness for the position rather than on political grounds. He thinks that a merchant of good standing should have been selected, or that Deputy Collector Fiske should have been promoted. The latter. he says, is peculiarly fitted by his training for the place, and has the confidence of the community. As for himself he had no desire for the place, and could hardly afford to accept it. Mr. Kinsley thinks the Senate can hardly fail to take note of the opposition of the people, and he believes the Massachusetts delegation will generally oppose the confirmation. On the whole, he thinks Simmons will not be confirmed. He does not approve of the proposed public meeting, or of abusing Simmons, and thinks the best way to defeat him is to insist simply on his lack of qualification for the office.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—A meeting of merchants is talked of in Faneuil Hall to protest against the confirmation of Mr. Simmons for Collector. The Boston *Evening Journal* says of the nomination: "We cannot but think that there has been some terrible delusion in the matter. Even while we write we are told from Washington that the President has received assurances that the nomination gives general satisfaction to our merchants. This is all wrong. It is hard to find a man in the business circles of Boston who does not condemn the nomination in the most explicit and earnest terms."

The Boston *Herald* says: "We cannot consider Mr. Simmons a proper man for such a position. The merchants of Boston will not so consider him."

THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch has been received here:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Feb. 16, via FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 16.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

My clerk was assassinated by Minneconjon or Uncpapa Indians, who called him out at 2 o'clock in the morning, during my absence at the Whitestone Agency. The Ogallallas are not to blame for it. They are now guarding the agency. War parties of Minneconjons, Sansares, and Uncpapas are all over the country. It is the opinion of the Ogallallas, and also mine, that these tribes have determined on war. The Ogallallas are moving in about the agency for its defense. A general council was held to-day, and the Ogallallas determined to defend the agency and prevent war parties getting through their country. I again urge the request that I be furnished with arms and ammunition to place in the hands of such as will remain and defend the agency. Let me settle those claims arising out of the removal of the agency and give me a liberal supply of provisions, and I will unite the Ogallallas against the northern tribes.

A note from Agent Howard on the 11th inst says: "We have been housed since the 4th inst., and dare not go out after dark, though I do not anticipate any trouble, as our tribes are guarding us faithfully so far."

(Signed,) J. J. SAVILLE, United States Indian Agent.

THE REPORTS OF INDIAN ATTACKS UNTRUE.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—The report telegraphed yesterday about the Indians having attacked settlers at Red Willow, Neb., proves to be untrue. Gen. Ord received a telegram to-day from Fort McPherson, which says: The mail-carrier has just arrived from Red Willow. There is no alarm there, and no attack has been made. Before receiving this news a company of cavalry had been ordered out to scout in that direction. A courier was sent to-day to recall them.

News from the vicinity of Fort Laramie is meagre, but indicates hostilities in the vicinities of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's agencies are not imminent. Mr. Connolly, in charge of this agency's supply train, was killed on the 13th inst. The train was saved. The attack was made near Platte River. Frontiersmen continue to come in with their families, feeling unsafe.

Arrivals from Red Willow up to yesterday forenoon say no Indians have been seen there, and no alarm whatever exists.

The week before last a band of Indians robbed a camp beyond the head of Frenchman's Creek. Hunters followed them up, and recaptured part of the stolen property. A Cheyenne Indian who came into Fort Fetterman to-day from the agency reports the killing of a son of Roman Nose on South Platte, near the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek. This is supposed to be the Indian whom the trapper, King, shot.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Monday night in the Middle and Eastern States and the lake region, as also in the Western Gulf States; it has fallen in the South Atlantic States and the extreme North-west. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Atlantic States and lower lake regions; it has risen remarkably in the extreme north-west. North-west winds and clear weather prevail in New-England and a portion of the Middle Atlantic States. North-east winds with cloud and rain in the South Atlantic States. Northerly winds with clear or clearing weather in the Gulf States. South and east winds increasing in gales prevail in the extreme north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, in New-England, north-west winds, veering to north, with rising temperature and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, north-east winds, increasing to brisk, and backing to north-west, with cloud and rain.

For the Gulf States, north and north-west winds, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, increasing northerly winds, with falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and occasional snow or rain.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, and Cape Henry.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	29°	3:30 P. M.	44°	31°
6 A. M.	35°	28°	6 P. M.	40°	29°
9 A. M.	36°	28°	9 P. M.	36°	22°
12 M.	40°	30°	12 P. M.	34°	20°

Average temperature yesterday.......27¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......[illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION—DISRAELI SUMMONED TO WINDSOR.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Midnight.—Mr. Gladstone was received by the Queen at Windsor this afternoon, when he formally tendered to her Majesty his resignation and that of his colleagues.

Mr. Disraeli has been summoned, and will go, to Windsor Castle to-morrow. He conferred to-day with several of the members of the last Conservative Ministry. The new Government is already partially constructed, and will probably be completed within a week.

THE MEMBERS FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—All the members of Parliament for Ireland have been elected, and are classified as follows: Liberals, 15; Conservatives, 30; Home Rulers, nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals, 58.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS—NEW PEERS—MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 18—6 A. M.—All the Parliamentary elections have now been held, except one in Wexford.

The House of Commons stands as follows: Conservatives, 348; Liberals and Home Rulers, 302.

Mr. Gladstone was nominated Viscount Enfield, Messrs. Cardwell Hammond, and Chichester Fortescue for peerages.

The *Times* this morning says: "We must be prepared for a time to see Mr. Gladstone decline the guidance of his party and withdraw from the duties which he has hitherto discharged."

ILLNESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY—DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS P. SMITH.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

Sir Francis Pettit Smith, Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, died last night, aged sixty-six years.

FRANCE.

LEDRU-ROLLIN A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—M. Ledru-Rollin is a candidate for a vacant seat in the National Assembly from the Department of Vancluse.

SPAIN.

OPPOSITION TO THE PLEBISCITE.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The *Imparcial* opposes the plebiscite contemplated by the Government.

THE CARLISTS BOMBARDING BERGA.

BAYONNE, Feb. 17.—The Carlists are bombarding Berga.

GERMANY.

DR. THOMPSON AND THE ANTI-ULTRAMONTANE QUESTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—At the request of the American residents of Berlin, Rev. J. P. Thompson is to deliver a lecture here descriptive of the late Anti-Ultramontane meeting at St. James' Hall, London. He will also repeat his speech delivered on that occasion.

CHINA.

SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER IN HONG KONG.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says the Governor has prohibited the publication of the *Progress* (newspaper.)

ARABIA.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE MOUNT SINAI.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated a day's journey north-east of the village of Akaba, Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions, which he copied.

CUBA.

HEAVY FIGHT IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT—BURRIEL SAILED FOR SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—A heavy engagement has taken place in the Central Department, of which the Havana journals give the following account:

Gen. Bascones, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, attacked the main force of the insurgents near Naranjo. The latter were 5,000 strong, under the Marquis of Santa Lucia, the Cuban Commander in Chief. The battle lasted seven hours, and resulted in a success for Gen. Bascones. The Spaniards lost fifty killed and 180 wounded. The rebels took no prisoners. Their loss is not given.

The insurgents in the Central Department are setting fire to the farm-houses in all directions.

Gen. Burriel has sailed for Spain.

It was not Señor Sola, editor of the *Gorro Frijio*, who was arrested for taking part in the recently-attempted riot, but another person of the same name.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $249,919.

A cabinet factory, owned by S. E. Eakins, at Strathroy, Canada, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss $10,000.

Charles Kingsley lectured last evening in Music Hall, Boston, to a large audience, on Westminster Abbey.

The testimony for the defense in the Lowell murder case closed yesterday without eliciting anything important.

The summing up of the evidence for the people in the Lowenstein murder case, in Albany, began yesterday afternoon.

The robbers of the Adams Express agent, at Granley City, Mo., a few nights ago, have been discovered and the money recovered. No prosecution will follow.

At Buffalo, the jury in the case of Michael McKeon, the wife murderer, after being out all night, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree yesterday morning.

The United States steam-ship Tuscarora was at Honolulu on the 3d inst., but would proceed on the survey, and immediately commence soundings on the proposed route for the China and Japan telegraph cables.

Martin Powell, Esq., a banker of Williamsport, Penn., was elected Mayor of that city yesterday, on the Democratic ticket, by about 180 majority. The Councilmen and other city officers were generally successful on the Republican ticket.

Mrs. R. S. Todd, the step-mother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died on Saturday morning at the residence of Mrs. Emily T. Helm, in Madison, Ind. The remains will be taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

A woman named Sarah Merritt choked her infant girl, aged seven or eight months, to death, at Phoenicia, Ulster County, on Monday night, while stopping at Van Demark's Hotel. She was committed for examination.

Joseph D. Pillow, Surveyor of the Port and a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., was run over and killed at Portsmouth while crossing the track on Monday. He was seventy-six years of age and a highly-respected citizen.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 17.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a petition in regard to the Customs revenue service, signed by merchants and importers of New-York City, in which they speak of needed reforms in that service, and urge the passage of Senator Fenton's bill relating to this matter. Mr. Fenton explained his bill, and complained of the failure of the Committee on Commerce to report it or a substitute. The petition was referred to that committee.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to increase the Pay Department of the army. It was placed on the calendar.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE WYOMING.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming, and it was placed on the calendar.

PEACE CONVENTION.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of J. B. Perry, praying legislation for a National Peace Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, on the 4th of July, to proclaim "Peace on earth and good-will among men."

Mr. CONKLING said he had some doubt about where the petition should go, but supposed to the Judiciary Committee, and it was so referred.

BANKING.

Mr. BOGG, of Missouri, submitted a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that hereafter all banks shall be organized or chartered by the State, each State to decide the question as to the number of banks and capital required for its legitimate wants, and each State to provide such guarantees to depositors as may be deemed proper; all banks to be organized under the provisions of a law requiring the deposit of bonds as now provided for national banks, and the Federal Government to have the keeping of such bonds and the issuing of the currency, and to be responsible for the redemption of the circulation. The resolution was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

A bill to change the titles of certain naval officers.

An act for the relief of Robert W. McMillan, late Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Lights in the District of Tecche, Louisiana.

A bill granting a pension to Scintha Brashers, Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry.

A bill for the relief of Matthew Woodruff.

A bill for the relief of Oliver Powers.

An act to authorize the cancellation of an export bond for a portion of the distilled spirits of John D. Miller on board of bonded cars on the United States.

A bill for the relief of Alonzo Richards.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail medical officers of the army to inquire and report upon the causes of the epidemic cholera.

EQUALIZATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. SHERMAN to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, moved an amendment to instruct that committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of the national bank circulation so that the whole volume shall not exceed $400,000,000.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, said he would oppose a motion to recommit the bill. He believed the Government should be divorced from the banking business.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Morrimon, providing for the redemption of the whole body of the national bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said the propositions looking to coin redemption were impracticable, as there was not enough coin in the country, and we could not draw it from Germany and France by millions of notes disturbing the monetary relations of other countries, and that would work to our disadvantage. The United States now has $380,000,000 of its notes outstanding which it has promised to pay. What could be the objection to the Government giving for that note a bond on which the interest would be paid promptly? It had been said that the result would be a contraction of the currency. He denied that such would be the case. The money would flow into the Treasury and would be paid out again in the purchase of a five-twenty bond, and thus kept in circulation. If two banking should be established, there must be coupled with it some plan of resumption. Although the official administration of Gen. Grant commenced with the solemn declaration that the greenbacks should be made as good as gold, nothing had yet been done looking to that end, but instead it was now proposed to increase the currency again. He thought the proposition of his friend (Mr. Cameron) for an unlimited issue of paper money was unwise, and, if adopted, would array against our proposition to pay the national debt the interests of the country, which he was sorry to say were already arrayed against it. The Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron,) by his proposition, was attempting to create a balloon with a bladder, and he had neither basket, ropes, nor ballast. He (Mr. Sherman) hoped that this bill would be stripped of all things thrown around it, and passed as reported by the committee. The other questions could be determined afterward.

Mr. CAMERON said he had not attempted to make any balloon without drags. He would take exception to his friend from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) who had no faith in the country, no faith in themselves. He (Mr. Cameron) believed the country would resume specie payment in due time. Give the people time to work out their necessities, and specie payment would be resumed. The country could soon resume if the greenbacks were put out of the way, and he proposed by his substitute to take them out of the way.

Mr. MORTON said the motion to refer was a seductive one, and there was no good reason for it. The committee had already considered the subject nearly four months, and all they offered was what his friend (Sherman) called "this little bill" to take twenty-five millions from New-England and give it to the West and South. There was no excuse for this act of spoliation upon New-England, except upon the principle that the currency of the country was not to be increased at all. Any withdrawal of the currency would result disastrously to New-England. If this national banking system could not be adjusted to the wants of the whole country, it must give way. Although he detested the old State system, he desired to say to his friends from the South that neither he nor they would live to see the time when $25,000,000 would ever be taken by violence from the banks of three or four States and distributed among others. He had no idea that such a proposition would ever become a law.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he was disposed to give the South and West more banks, but he would vote to take fifty million dollars from New-England and give it to other sections, before he would vote to increase the irredeemable paper currency one dollar. New-England organized these banks to aid the Government when it was rocking to its very centre. They claimed that this circulation was worth something now, and it would be unfair to take it away. However, rather than meet the hazards and evils of giving more irredeemable paper currency, he would vote to take away from New-England more than that proposed by this bill. The question as to increasing the currency might as well be met here and now. It was the labor of the country which must furnish the means to pay the indebtedness of the country, and if the currency be increased, the time for payment would be prolonged. We had partially got out of the terrible calamities of the war, and he asked if it would be wise to increase the volume of currency, and thus go over the ground again which had been already trodden. He thought it unwise that the Senate of the United States, as reasonable, sane men, when the sun of the nineteenth century is going down, should be here asking for more irredeemable paper money. When the door should be opened to such issues, without limitation, he gave notice that those States now having an excess of currency would establish four banks to one established in the States now having less than their proportion.

Pending the discussion, the Senate, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, went into executive session, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Chief Clerk of the War Department to issue warrants on the Treasury, which was passed.

THE MILITARY PRISON AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, from the same committee, reported the bill transferring the military prison from Rock Island, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After an hour's discussion the bill was passed.

THE THIRD ARKANSAS DISTRICT.

The House then took up the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, the majority report being that W. W. Wilshire is entitled *prima facie* to the seat, and that of the minority being to recommit the matter, with instructions to the Committee on Elections to make a report on its merits.

After three hours' debate, which turned on the question whether the *prima facie* case was in favor of Wilshire, in view of the fact that his opponent, Thomas M. Gunter, had a majority of votes, if he had been credited with those which were cast in the name of T. M. Gunter, S. M. Gunter, Thos. M. Gunter, &c. The resolution of the minority (to recommit) was rejected; yeas 118, nays 117.

The question recurring Mr. Wilshire entered [illegible] negative were Davis, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Harris, and Pierce, of Massachusetts; Crook, Mellish, E. R. Roberts, Hale, and Woodford, of New-York; Eames and Pendleton, of Rhode Island; Kasson, McCrary, and Wilson, of Iowa; Monroe, Smith, and Waldron, of Ohio; Hazleton and Williams, of Wisconsin; Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and Willard, of Vermont.

A motion to reconsider and lay on the table having been made in order to make the last vote final, delay motions were interposed on the Democratic side with the explanation that they wanted the matter to go over till to-morrow. During the first call of the rolls, which was on a motion to adjourn over till Friday, there was a general thinning out of members. Many started down town, others repaired to the restaurant to fortify themselves for the contingency of an all-night session, while Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who had made the motion to reconsider, gave evidence of his determination to fight it out on that line if it took all night by having dinner brought to his desk. Almost all the seats were vacated, and the members who remained in the hall collected in groups discussing the situation, and how to avoid the threatened dead-lock. The Speaker was the centre figure of one of these groups, and it may be assumed that he counseled compromise, while Mr. Cox, of New-York, was the central figure of another group. As he had changed his vote on the resolution, and had voted with the majority, if Mr. Butler should withdraw the motion to reconsider, Mr. Cox was in a position to renew it. The vote for adjournment until Friday showed that no quorum was present, and the Speaker stated, that in that condition of the House, no motions were in order, except to adjourn or for a call of the House.

Both motions were made on the Democratic, and one on the Republican side. The vote was first taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was defeated, 67 yeas to 74 nays. The motion for a call of the House was then taken by a standing vote, and it appeared to be defeated—67 yeas to 70 nays. It was then taken by tellers, and was again defeated—yeas 67, nays 73.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, voted by tellers to adjourn—yeas 72, nays 70.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia, who had moved the call of the House, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, and they were ordered.

On the vote by yeas and nays the motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 87, nays 81.

The House thereupon, at 3:40 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

IMPROVEMENTS BORDERING ON THE PARKS.

The following memorial has been prepared by the Park Commissioners, and forwarded to the Legislature. It relates to a subject of considerable importance for the regulation of which a bill is at present pending:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the undersigned Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks respectfully represents:

That it is desirable that not only the plan of all surface improvements to be made on the streets and avenues bounding all public parks, north of Fifty-eighth street, in the City, should be designed and prescribed by the Department of Public Parks, but that the construction and management and control and maintenance of the same, including grading, paving, curbing and guttering, and other improvements on such streets and avenues shall be ordered and done by the Department of Public Parks, and among the many reasons for such course the following may be adduced:

First—The grades of the streets and avenues bounding the public parks having been fixed and determined, all the improvements in the several parks must be made with reference to them, and the grades, so far as drives and egress to them is concerned, and also as to the construction of retaining walls, for fences for enclosure, and of embankment walls for adapting the surface of the parks to the grades most proper for them in planting and improving the parks.

Second—That in the planting of trees in the parks, in the avenues and streets adjoining them, a system should be pursued which will produce regularity of growth, as well as tasteful and picturesque effect; and these remarks equally apply to the lighting and surface-draining of streets and avenues.

Third—That much of the work of regulating and otherwise improving the streets and avenues bounding parks progresses systematically with the improvements made in the parks, much delay and expense will probably occur which should be avoided if both works were under one control, and it would be difficult to define on whom the responsibility for such delay and expense of improvement, if it were divided between two or more departments.

Fourth—That by a judicious system of improvement and maintenance, almost or quite the whole width of all streets and avenues bounding public parks may be so arranged as to add to the size and appearance of the parks, as effectively as if they were actually included in the parks, and it is feared such would not be the case were the jurisdiction of separate departments.

Fifth—In the cases of the Riverside and Morningside Parks, which are each of great length and small width, it appears very desirable that any measure that can be adopted for increasing their apparent width should prevail.

Should your honorable body, or any committee thereof to whom this matter be referred, desire further information in relation to the foregoing matter, the undersigned will be most happy to give it, either by engineering illustrations or oral testimony, whenever required so to do.

(Signed,) S. H. WALES,
H. G. STEBBINS,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
H. G. WILLIAMSON,
SAMUEL HALL,
Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and agreed upon several amendments to the by-laws, one of which is to increase the initiation fee of members from $300 to $1,000. These amendments must be submitted for approval to a general meeting of the members of the Exchange, to be held on the 3d of March next. The following new members were admitted: Joseph D. Barker, George B. Cuskrey, and Hamilton H. Salmon. The rules recently adopted by the naval store trade were approved.

The Board of Managers, on recommendation of the Receiver of Grain, have adopted the following additional "rules for regulating the grain trade among members of the New-York Produce Exchange:"

RULE 17. The Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange shall appoint an inspector in chief, with a deputy for the termpins of each railroad, whose terms of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duty of the inspector shall be to grade the wheat on the track at its arrival, marking the grade on the side of the car in chalk, and keeping a record in a book provided for that purpose of the numbers of the cars, name of the consignee, and the grade of the wheat. For the purpose of facilitating the labors of the inspectors, consignees may furnish the inspectors certificates from any of the lake ports, which shall be evidence of the grade, and shall be accepted by him without further inspection. All wheat coming from points where no system of inspection has been adopted shall be inspected and graded, the grades being made to conform as near as practicable to the grades known on this market coming from lake ports. For the guidance of inspectors, standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee. The railroad companies to pay said inspectors for their services.

RULE 18. The Grain Committee shall appoint a weigher at the terminus of each railroad, whose term of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the weigher shall be to supervise the weighing of wheat in the cars on the track scales, seeing that the cars are swept clean while unloading, and keeping an accurate record in a book provided for that purpose, of the weight of the car, loaded and light, its number, grade of wheat, and name of the consignee. The railroad companies to pay said weigher for his services.

RULE 19. For the purpose of facilitating the prompt delivery of wheat afloat on arrival, the railroad companies shall be permitted to put together on boats any part of the same grade on the following conditions:

1st. That they will keep a record of the number of bushels from each car, the grade of wheat, and the name of each consignee, furnishing each consignee with a list of cargoes when boat is ready for delivery. 2d. That they will collect all freight bills upon track scale weights. 3d. That they will guarantee to deliver the quantity as per scale weights, paying promptly for any deficiency, and receive pay for any excess. 4th. All vessel cargoes brought from Buffalo or Erie shall be delivered to the consignees in boat-loads without inspection and unmixed with other grain.

Rule 20. Any grievance growing out of the inspection of wheat shall be referred to the Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange for adjudication.

There will be a meeting held at the Produce Exchange to-day to consider the Canal Funding bill now before the Legislature. Mr. J. R. Johnson, a member of the Exchange, died yesterday at his residence, No. 49 West Forty-ninth street.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Quintard in the chair. The Finance Committee reported that the Merchants' National Bank had refused to grant a loan of $25,000 to the committee. They obtained the money from the Metropolitan National Bank, and, therefore, recommended that the account of the board be withdrawn from the Merchants' and given to the Metropolitan National Bank. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. On motion, the annual meeting of the board was changed from the second Thursday to the third Tuesday in February. The board then went into a ballot for the election of a President for the ensuing year, and the late President, Mr. Hurlbut, was unanimously elected. Mr. Hurlbut then took the chair, and returned thanks in appropriate terms. He next drew the attention of the board to an article which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, which he said did them injustice. He did not suppose that THE TIMES would deliberately publish untrue statements, but the writer was certainly incorrect in his conclusions. It was true, he said, that the bank account showed that their indebtedness to the bank was only $2,500, but their total liabilities, as shown by the report, were $60,000. Mr. Lynch defended himself from the attacks of the newspapers, in reference to his efforts to obtain an increase in the amount of head-money. He said the statements which he made before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, on the 8th inst., had not been rebutted or answered by the ship-owners in their memorial. The property was then directed to withdraw, as the board had business to transact of a private nature.

THE CRAFT CASE—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

William Conklin, one of Brennan's Deputies, convicted of the larceny of gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, outside Delmonico's, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence. Mr. Cardozo moved for a new trial on the grounds that the jury had been improperly [illegible] that the jury had not been [illegible] that the jury had not been [illegible] that the jury had not been

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Am. Dist. Tel...... 60½	400 North-western.s3. 58½
100 Western Union... 75⅞	150 do. 58½
100 do.......c. 75¾	500 do. 58¾
1300 do. 75⅝	100 North-west Pf. 75¼
1400 do. 75¾	87 C., C. C. & I. 88½
1600 do. 75⅞	100 do. 88¾
100 do.......c. 75⅞	400 do. 89
100 do......b3. 76	100 do. 89¼
100 do. 76	200 do. 88¾
100 do. 76⅛	100 do. 88½
400 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 104⅜	100 do. 88¾
10 do. 104⅜	400 do. 88
100 do. 104¼	200 Del., L. & W. 111⅜
300 Pacific Mail. 42⅞	200 Tol. & Wab. 51⅜
300 do. 42¾	500 do.....c. 51⅞
200 do. 42⅞	200 do. 52
100 do.....b3. 43	100 do.....s3. 52¼
1000 Harlem. 130½	200 do. 52⅛
1400 Lake Shore. 82	400 B., H. & E....s3. 2
500 do.....s3. 82	300 St. L. & I. M. 63
1500 do. 82⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. 31½
500 do. 82¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b3. 43½
1200 do. 82⅜	100 A. & P. Pf....s3. 21½
300 do. 82¼	15 do. 21
200 St. Paul. 47	400 do.....b3. 21⅜
300 do. 47¼	100 do.....s3. 21⅜
200 St. Paul Pf. 73½	1100 Ohio & Miss. 33¼
1400 Union Pacific. 35½	200 do.....b3. 33⅜
1900 do.....b3. 35⅝	200 do. 33⅜
100 do.....c. 35⅝	100 do. 33½
100 do. 35⅝	200 do.....s3. 33½
1000 do.....b3. 35⅜	300 do. 33⅜
300 Rock Island. 107¼	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 31⅞
100 do. 107⅛	200 do. 31⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U.S. 6s C, '81. 120¾	$1,300 U.S.5-20R.,'67. 119⅜
24,000 do. 120½	12,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65. 120¾
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 119½	800 U.S.5s 10-40R. 112¾
1,400 do.....small. 119	5,000 do....12. 112¼
350 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small. 119⅝	2,000 do. 112⅜
4,000 do......12. 120	5,000 U.S.5s,'81,C. 113⅜
500 do.....small. 119⅝	8,000 do....12. 113¾
	50,000 do....b. c. 113¾
	2,500 U.S.5s 10-40C. 115⅞
	1,500 do. 115¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new series. 66	200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s10. 104¼
7,000 Va. 6s, Consol. 50	200 do......s3. 104¼
10,000 do....b. c. 50	50 do. 104¼
5,000 Va. 6s, Def. 11½	100 Erie.....b. c. b30. 48⅞
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 9½	100 Panama. 116⅜
	100 L. Sh. & M.So.b. c. 82¼
	100 do.....b3. 82⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s. 94½	500 do. 82¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 94½	1900 do.....s3. 82⅛
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76. 100	600 do. 82⅛
1,000 Long Dck. bds. 98½	100 do.....c. 82¼
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 110	700 do. 82⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 105	100 do.....s3. 82¼
5,000 L. Sh. Con. C. 96½	100 do. 82¼
3,000 L. S. 2d Con. C. 95	800 do. 82⅜
5,000 do. 94	200 Harlem.....b. c. 131½
1,000 do. 94½	100 do. 131⅜
1,000 C. Pac. Gd. bds. 96⅝	50 do. 131¼
2,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by State of Mo. 98½	50 Ill. Cent.....b. c. 105
	500 Un. Pac...b. c. b3. 35⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 86	100 do. 35¾
15,000 do.....b3. 86⅛	100 do.....s3. 35⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 83⅝	900 do.....b3. 35¾
2,000 Mich. C. 7s. 98¼	200 do.....s3. 35¾
7,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93½	400 do.....b3. 35⅞
3,000 do. 94	3500 do. 35¾
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. Gld. bds. 86½	200 C. & N. W....b. c. 58⅝
	400 do. 58¾
1,000 T.&W.Con.Cv. 79	100 do.....c. 58¾
1,000 G. W. 1st, '88. 94	300 do. 58¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d. 85¼	100 do.....c. 58⅝
3,000 C., R. I. & P.7s. 104½	100 do.....b3. 58⅝
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 106¾	400 do. 58¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 99¼	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.e. 75½
4,000 N. J. C. Conv. 101¾	100 C., C., C. & Ind. 87⅞
500 Clev. & P. 4th. 88½	24 do. 88
4,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 95	100 do.....b. c. 88
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 80	50 do. 87¾
9,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st 105	644 do. 87½
25,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31⅞	25 N. J. Central. 107⅛
15,000 do. 32	200 do.....b. c. 107¼
1,000 B., H. & E. Grd. 44	300 do. 107⅛
5,000 do. 45	100 do.....s3. 107⅜
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 90½	300 C. & R. I...b. c. c. 107⅝
1,000 C., C.&I.C. 2d. 68	100 do. 107¾
2,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 67	300 do. 107⅝
3,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st. 101¼	300 do.....s3. 107½
2,000 Am. Dk. Im. 7s. 95	100 do. 107½
1,000 O. & M. 2d. b. c. 82	50 do. 107⅜
21 Amer. Ex. Bank. 109½	200 do. 107⅜
9 Cent. Nat. Bank. 100	300 do.....b3. 107¾
35 Metropolitan Bk. 129	200 C., M. & St. P...b3. 47¼
300 Un. Mg. Co. of Ten. 3⅜	400 do.....b. c. 47⅛
100 Con. Coal....b. c. 48⅞	500 do. 47
200 A. & P. Tel....b. c. 17¼	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73½
100 Am. Dis. Tel. b. c. 60	200 T. & W...b. c. s3. 52
700 do. 61	500 do. 52
10 Adams Ex....b. c. 96	600 do. 52
200 American Ex. 64½	500 do.....b10. 52⅛
100 do. 65	200 do.....b3. 52¼
50 U. S. Express. 72	200 B., H. & E....b. c. 2
25 do. 72¼	300 do.....b10. 2⅛
25 do.....b. c. 72	800 D., L. & W...b. c. 111⅜
100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 76¼	100 do.....s3. 111⅜
1400 do. 76⅛	350 do. 111½
200 do.....s3. 76⅛	300 do. 111⅜
300 do.....s3. 76	100 St. L. & Iron M. 63
600 do. 76	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. 111½
400 do. 75⅞	100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c. 130
100 do.....b3. 76	20 do. 131
1100 do. 75⅞	10 Morris & Essex. 92½
300 do. 76	100 Dub. & S. City. b3. 65
300 do. 76⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. 31¾
100 do. 76¼	100 do.....c. 31⅝
100 do. 76¼	100 P. R. of Mo. b.c. s3. 43½
1500 do. 76⅛	100 A. & P. Pf. b. c. s3. 21½
400 Pacific Mail....b. c. 43	200 do. 21⅜
100 do. 42½	200 do. 21⅜
100 do. 42⅞	40 do. 21⅝
100 do. 43	600 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 33⅜
30 Cl. & Pit. Gd. b. c. 87¼	300 do.....s3. 33⅜
300 do. 87	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 31⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

900 West. Union....s3. 76	300 Union Pac....s3. 35⅝
800 do. 76	800 do. 35½
50 do.....s10. 75⅞	1500 do. 35½
100 do. 76⅛	200 do. 35⅝
200 do.....b3. 76	600 do. 35½
200 do. 76	200 do. 35½
400 do. 75⅞	100 C., C. C. & Ind. 87¾
700 do.....s3. 75¾	100 do. 87⅞
1200 do. 75¾	200 do. 87⅞
200 At. & Pac. Tel. 17⅜	6 do. 88¼
100 do.....b3. 18	902 do. 88
200 Quicksilver Pf. 39	300 do.....s3. 88
100 do. 39¼	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 33½
500 Pacific Mail. 42⅞	200 do. 33⅜
200 do. 42¾	300 do. 33⅜
300 do.....s3. 42¾	300 Tol. & Wab. 52⅛
300 do. 42⅞	200 do. 52½
200 N.Y.C. & Hud....s3. 104⅜	200 do. 51⅞
200 do. 104⅜	1400 do. 51¾
300 Erie Railway. 48¾	200 Boston, H. & E. 2⅛
300 do.....s30. 48	100 H. & St. Jo....s3. 31½
800 North-western. 58½	500 St. Louis & I. M. 63⅛
300 N. Western Pf. 75⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf. 21¼
300 Lake Shore....s3. 82¼	600 do. 21¼
100 do. 82¼	200 do. 21¼
100 do.....b3. 82¼	600 do.....s3. 21
100 do.....b3. 82⅛	300 do. 21
600 do. 82¼	300 do. 21¼
2400 do. 82⅛	600 do.....b30. 21⅛
100 N. J. Central....s3. 107¼	300 do.....b3. 21⅜
300 Rock Island. 107½	500 do.....s3. 21
60 St. Paul. 46¾	100 do. 21¼
100 do. 47	900 do. 21⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$30,000 U.S.6s,R.'81. 120½	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '64....b.c. 120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new. 119½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mis. State 6s. 94¾	300 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 82⅛
3,000 Erie 4th. 98	600 do.....b3. 82⅛
1,000 C. & N.W. C. C. gold bonds. 86⅜	1200 do. 82
	1000 do. 81⅞
7,000 O. & M. C. B. 92	700 do. 81¾
10,000 A. & Susq. 1st. 101¾	600 do. 81⅝
1,000 M. C. 7s....b. c. 98	500 do. 81½
5 Cen. Nat. Bank. 99⅞	700 do. 81¼
53 do. 100	800 do. 81
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k. 195	500 do. 80⅞
100 D. & H. C. Co. b. c. 118	500 do. 80¾
100 Con. Coal of M'd. 43¾	1000 do. 80⅝
100 M'd Coal Co. b. c. 23½	1000 do. 80½
700 West. U. T. b. c. s3. 75¾	100 do. 80⅝
500 do. 75¾	100 do. 80¾
1000 do. 75⅝	50 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 104½
100 do.....b3. 75¾	500 do. 104¼
1300 do. 75½	500 do.....b3. 104⅜
200 do. 75⅝	300 do. 104⅜
200 do. 75¼	1700 do. 104⅛
1600 do. 75⅜	1700 do. 104
500 do.....b3. 75½	100 Ill. Cent. R....b. c. 107
1300 do. 75¼	100 C. & Pitts. Guart. 87¼
800 do. 75⅛	100 C. & N. W. R. b. c. 58½
600 do. 75	400 do. 58⅜
2200 do. 74⅞	200 do.....s3. 58½
300 do. 74¾	400 do. 58¼
400 do. 74⅝	200 do.....b3. 58⅛
1300 do. 74½	30 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 87½
900 do. 74⅜	34 N. J. Central R. 107¼
1100 do. 74¼	200 do.....b. c. 107
400 do.....b3. 74¼	600 C. & R. I...b. c. s3. 107¼
500 do. 74⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 46¾
1000 do. 74	100 do.....s3. 46⅞
2200 do. 73⅞	400 do. 46⅝
500 do. 73¾	300 do. 46¾
2200 do. 73⅞	200 do. 46¼
1800 do. 74	300 do. 46
300 do. 74⅛	100 do. 46⅛
500 do. 74¼	200 do. 46
1000 do. 74⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.P.b.c.c. 73¼
500 do. 74	100 do. 73½
1000 do. 73⅞	10 D., L. & W...b. c. 111⅜
600 do. 73½	100 St. Louis & I. M. 63⅛
400 do. 73⅝	100 do. 63½
200 do. 73⅛	100 T.,W. & W.b.c.s3. 51⅞
500 do. 73	100 do. 51⅝
300 do. 72⅞	400 do. 51⅜
100 Spring M. C...b. c. 58	200 do. 51¼
50 American Ex.b. c. 64⅞	200 do. 51
10 do. 65	200 do. 50⅞
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 42⅝	500 do. 50½
600 do. 42⅜	300 do. 50¼
100 do. 42⅜	300 do. 50
100 do. 42¼	1000 do. 49¾
100 Quicksilver Min. 33	500 do. 49½
100 Erie R....b. c. 48½	40 Morris & Essex. 92⅝
100 Harlem R....b. c. 132	200 H. & St. Jo....s3. 31½
200 do. 132¼	100 do.....b. c. 31½
200 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 35½	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 31¾
1200 do. 35⅜	200 do. 31½
70 do. 35¼	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33¼
500 do. 35⅛	100 do.....c. 33½
1000 do. 35	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Virg. 6s Con. 50	400 Union Pacific. 35¼
400 Pacific Mail. 42	500 do. 35½
200 do. 41⅞	200 do. 35⅜
400 do. 42½	1100 do. 35½
400 do. 42⅝	400 do. 35⅝
100 do. 42½	100 do.....u. r. c. 35⅜
100 do.....s3. 42¼	2100 do. 35¼
100 do. 42¼	500 do.....s3. 35¼
100 do. 42⅜	200 do.....b3. 35⅜
900 do. 42¼	300 do.....s3. 35¼
100 Quicksilver. 33	100 Ohio & Miss. 31¼
100 Harlem. 131⅝	800 do. 31½
100 do. 131½	100 do. 31⅞
800 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅛	200 do. 32⅛
700 do. 104¼	600 do. 32½
300 do. 104⅜	300 do. 32⅝
200 do. 104⅛	2000 do. 32¾
10 N. J. Central. 106¾	700 do. 32⅞
1000 Western Union. 73	900 do. 32¾
200 do. 73⅛	400 do.....c. 32⅝
500 do. 73¼	400 do. 32⅝
600 do. 73½	10 do. 32⅞
500 do. 73⅞	100 do. 32⅜
50 do. 73¾	200 do. 32⅝
500 do. 73⅞	300 North-western. 58
1200 do. 73⅝	300 do. 57⅞
1000 do. 73¾	400 do. 57¾
1000 do. 73⅝	500 do. 57⅝
300 do. 73¾	1000 do. 57¾
200 do. 73⅞	200 do. 57⅞
1500 do. 74	200 do. 57⅝
1100 do. 74⅛	200 do. 57⅞
1100 do. 74¼	100 do. 58¼
600 do. 74⅛	300 do. 58½
500 do. 74¼	300 do. 58⅝
600 do. 74½	100 do. 58⅝
600 do. 74⅝	600 do. 58½
500 do. 74¾	200 do.....s3. 58⅜
900 do. 74¾	300 do. 58¼
1000 do. 74⅞	300 do. 58⅛
100 do. 75	100 do.....s60. 57⅞
300 Western Union. 75¾	300 Rock Island. 107⅛
500 do. 75	100 do. 107⅛
1000 do. 75⅛	1000 Del., Lack. & W. 111⅝
800 do. 75¼	500 Tol. & Wab. 49⅞
500 do. 75⅝	500 do. 49¼
300 do. 75⅞	1000 do. 49½
1500 do. 75⅞	500 do. 49¾
200 do.....s3. 75⅞	200 do. 49⅞
600 do. 76	700 do. 50
800 do. 75⅞	300 do. 50⅛
800 do. 75¾	700 do. 50½
1500 do. 75⅝	300 do. 50⅝
1000 do. 75½	200 do. 50¾
400 do. 75⅝	300 do. 50⅞
1700 do. 75¾	200 do. 50⅞
1400 do. 75⅝	300 do. 51
400 do. 75½	2900 do. 51⅛
300 do. 75⅝	2500 do. 51¼
200 do. 75⅛	400 do. 51⅜
1000 do. 75¼	800 do. 51¼
600 do. 75⅛	200 do. 51⅜
3400 do. 75	500 do. 51½
1300 do. 74⅞	100 do. 51⅜
200 do. 74¾	200 do. 51½
500 do. 74⅞	200 do.....b60. 51½
500 Lake Shore. 81¼	200 do. 51⅜
700 do. 81½	200 do. 51¼
1800 do. 81¾	200 do. 51
900 do. 81⅞	200 do. 50⅞
1200 do. 82	100 do.....b3. 51
1300 do. 82⅛	100 do.....s3. 50⅜
2800 do. 82	600 do. 50¾
300 do. 82⅛	600 C., C. & I. C. 31⅛
500 do. 82	100 do. 31¼
1500 do. 81⅞	100 do. 31⅜
700 do. 81¾	400 do. 31½
200 do.....s3. 81⅝	200 do.....c. 31⅝
200 do. 81⅝	200 do.....s3. 31¼
200 do. 81⅜	100 do.....c. 31½
200 St. Paul. 46	300 do. 31½
200 do. 46⅜	100 Pacific R. of Mo. 43¼
600 do. 46½	200 Atlantic & Pac. P. 21
200 do. 46	400 do. 21⅛
200 do.....s3. 46	200 do.....b3. 21⅛
200 St. Paul Pref. 73⅛	400 do. 21
200 do. 73	100 do.....b3. 21
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 40	

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was thrown into much excitement to-day on the meeting of the Second Board at 1 o'clock P. M. by a brace of outrageous forgeries, imposed on the Vice President of the Exchange, who read the contents of the fraudulent pages from the rostrum to the consternation of the Brokers interested in the Stocks to which they referred. One of the communications purported to come from an official of the Western Union Telegraph, notifying the Exchange that after the required 30 days, under the rules, the Capital Stock of the Telegraph Company would be increased $9,000,000, so as to raise the whole Capital to $50,000,000. The other purported to be from an official of the Toledo and Wabash Road, announcing a new issue, after 30 days, of 100,000 Shares, or $10,000,000, of the Common Stock of the Company.

The fraud in the case of the Western Telegraph was supplemented, in a private way, through the same medium, the American District Telegraph, by notes of summon to the Officers and Directors of the Company, delivered separately, though simultaneously, purporting to be from the Private Secretary of Mr. Vanderbilt, for a meeting at his office up town, to consider this sudden increase of Capital. The plan was so well devised that two of the Vice Presidents of the Company hastened, from the Principal Office, No. 145 Broadway, in a carriage, to meet the Commodore at the hour designated.

It was not long, however, before the frauds were discovered on the Exchange and in Wall street. The immediate mischief was serious, but not so extensive as was probably designed by its rascally perpetrators. It so far shocked the Street as to unsettle speculation, particularly in the Stocks attempted to be compromised, and before the close of Bank hours the occurrence made the Money lenders advance new call loans to the Brokers to 6 ℔ cent. The ultimate effect on the Share speculation is seen in the following closing quotations:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120½	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120¼
American Gold	112¾	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104¼	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¼
St. Paul Common	46¾	46⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	32¾
Western Union	75⅞	74¾
Union Pacific	35½	35¼
Lake Shore	82	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	50⅝
Harlem	131¾	131¼
North-west	58⅜	58⅛
North-west Preferred	75¼	75¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	31½
Adams Express	97½	x 94
United States Express	72	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	76½
American Express	64½	64½
Delaware and Lackawanna	111	110½
Central New-Jersey	107½	106
Panama	116	116½
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73⅛
Erie	48¾	
Atlantic and Pacific	21½	21

The Public Funds, the State Stocks, and the Railroad Bonds continued in steady demand. The sales of Gold differed slightly from the market yesterday, 112⅝@¾@⅞ ℔ cent. Bills on London were steadier than yesterday, $4 84½@$4 85 to the £ Sterling.

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs to-day $420,000.

The Domestic Exports from New-York this week are lighter than usual of late, $4,345,950 in value.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., '81	120⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅜
6 ℔ cent., coup., '81	120½	5-20 reg., '67	119⅜
5-20 reg., '62	117⅝	5-20 coup., '67	120¼
5-20 coup., '62	118	5-20 reg., '68	119¼
5-20 reg., '64	119¼	5-20 coup., '68	119⅞
5-20 coup., '64	119¾	10-40 reg	112¼
5-20 reg., '65	119¾	10-40 coup	115¾
5-20 coup., '65	120¾	5s coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119	6s Currency	116¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	....
City 6s, New	102½	....
Camden and Amboy	123	123⅛
Pennsylvania Central	102½	102¾
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22¼	22½
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	93½	94
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¾	98

The Chicago and Alton Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.* on both the Preferred and Common Stock of the Road, payable March 10. The transfers close on Saturday next, Feb. 21.

The attention of buyers of City securities is directed to the advertisement of Mr. A. G. Crane, No. 93 Cedar street, of $185,000 Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, Bonds.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $4,345,950.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by [illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $185,000 ELIZABETH CITY FUNDED DEBT bonds, authorized "by virtue of the city charter and the supplement approved March 17, 1870," due Jan. 1, 1895, with interest at 7 per cent., semi-annually, deliverable in $500, $1,000, or $5,000, either registered or coupon, for sale at 94 and interest.

The total funded debt of Elizabeth, including the above amount, representing her public parks, market-house, school buildings, fire-engine houses, and other city property, is but $882,000, for which annual tax levy is provided by law to pay interest and for sinking fund.

The City of Elizabeth is the most thriving of any in the vicinity of New-York, and has always paid both principal and interest promptly at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds of the city due at any time in 1874 will be taken at par and interest in exchange for the above-named bonds.

ADAM G. CRANE,
No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

FEB. 17, 1874.

☞ BONAMY PRICE—HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE Bristol Chamber of Commerce, delivered Jan. 23, 1874, in exposure of the Peel Bank act of 1844, will be published from the author's manuscript in the DAILY BULLETIN, THIS MORNING, Feb. 18.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. —First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two millions dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with

HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy throughout. The arrivals of Rio and Santos during the week have been 16,682 bags; sales, 2,965 bags; jobbing business light. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 23¼c.@23½c.; fair, 24½c.@24¾c.; good, 25½c.@25¾c.; prime, 26¼c.@26½c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23¼c.@27c., gold; Java, 29c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@27½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, 26½c.@28c.; Savanilla, 25¼c.@26½c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 23c.@23½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at drooping rates, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 1,961 bales, including 1,312 bales to shippers, 218 bales to spinners, 71 bales to speculators, and 360 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair in amount, but under free offerings prices have declined ⅛c. ℔ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,950 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening and 14,250 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15¼c.; March, 15 13-32c.; April, 16c.@16 1-32c.; May, 16½c.; June, 17c.; July, 17 11-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,228 bales, including 4 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 59 bales from Charleston, and 1,165 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,093 bales, and thus far this week 70,271 bales, against 74,479 bales same time last week, and since the first of September last 2,896,715 bales, against 2,554,000 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (three days)—exports to Great Britain, 23,207 bales; exports to the Continent, 15,748 bales. Stock—In New-York, 121,531 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 848,979 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ord'y	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite tame since our last, with the advantage as to prices in nearly all instances decidedly in favor of purchasers. The offerings of most grades have been more liberal. The chief dealings have been in low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at from $6 85@$7 25, mainly at $6 85@$7, and in fair ordinary to very good shipping extras at $6 50@$6 80 ℔ bbl., the inside rate for odd lots of stock. The sales reported since our last have been 12,700 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15; inferior to very good extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 65@$6 80, part to arrive, (2,500 bbls. having been sold to arrive soon at $6 75@$6 80;) poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25; low grade Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 60@$7 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in limited request at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 85 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras, ℔ bbl....Canada and California Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been quoted steady, on a moderate demand, at $4 90@$6; poor Flour to very choice Superfine, sales 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ℔ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4@$4 45 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 600 bbls.... Bag-meal is quiet within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 60 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive at from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—A moderately active business has been reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly in other than Milwaukee stock, at, however, a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, under comparatively free offerings. The demand has been mainly for export. Milwaukee Spring of prime quality, in full lines, or boat-loads, has been in light supply and held with some show of confidence, generally at $1 55 for No. 2, with $1 54 reported bid. Winter Wheat has been quite dull and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 57c.@60c. for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the inside price for odd lots; $1 52@$1 52½ for No. 2 and 3 do., Mixed stock; $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 50@$1 50½ for average lots; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 46@$1 56 for ungraded Spring; $1 57 for White Spring; the market for Spring closing rather more steadily. Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, with the better qualities of new quoted somewhat stronger as to values toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 76c.@80c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western; 79c.@80c. for New Yellow do.; 78½c. for New White do.; 7½c. for Yellow Southern, with 88c. asked for prime Old Mixed Western, in full lots, ℔ bushel....Rye has been quoted firm, on, however, a tame movement; offerings very moderate. Sales, since our last, 4,600 bushels State and Pennsylvania, from track and afloat, at $1 04@$1 08....Barley dull and irregular....Barley-malt quiet at about former figures....Oats have been more active, but lower, closing heavy. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for Mixed Western, closing at 60c. for good average lots; 60c.@62c. for White do., closing at 61c.@61½c. for the best samples; 61c.@62½c. for White State....Feed quiet at $24@$30 ℔ ton. ....Hay and Straw essentially unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand and desirable lots have been held with more firmness. Sales have been made of 231 hhds. and 20 tcs. new crop Cardenas, for boiling purposes, at 34½c.; and 650 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 68c.@75c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 30c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@65c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but without material change as to values. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Strained at $2 50, and 350 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet but steady; last sold at $3 25 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in better demand and quoted firmer, with merchantable closing at 49½c. ℔ gallon. Sales 439 bbls. at 49c.@49½c. for merchantable, and 50½c. for New-York pks., and 100 bbls. Oil and Whisky pks. at 49½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Crude Whale at about previous prices. Sales at New-Bedford, 500 bbls. Northern, and 300 bbls. Southern, for home use, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been held with increasing confidence, but has been quiet; 480 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for export, at about $1 57. Refined Whale and Sperm inactive, but steady. Linseed, Crude Cotton-seed, and Menhaden Oil in request at full rates. Other kinds tame. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@62½c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 62½c.; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75; Bleached at $1 80; prime Lard-oil at 87c.@90c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 49c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15 in casks; Menhaden, 46c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47½c.; Yellow do. at 52½c.@55c.; White do. at 60c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., in bulk, at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ gallon. Refined has been advanced sharply in price, leading to considerable realization on stock previously purchased, in good part on export account. Receivers were said to have been the principal buyers. The scant offering of tonnage suited to this trade, and the higher rates claimed by ship-owners operated against the outward movement. Sales have been reported here of 3,000 bbls. for early delivery, at 15⅞c., closing at 16c.; 2,500 bbls. February, at 16c.; 6,000 bbls., first half of March, at 15⅝c.@15⅞c.; 5,000 bbls. last half of do., at 16¼c., now quoted at 16¼c.@16½c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., deliverable first ten days in March, at 15c., with prompt deliveries quoted at the close at this rate, and March options at 15½c.@15¾c.... Refined in cases, quoted at 21c.@22c....Naptha, 8¼c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with firmness, though not active; sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. New Western Mess, chiefly at $15 80@$15 85; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms; quoted at $14 50@$15; small lots of extra Prime at $13 50@$13 75, and 25 bbls. thin Mess at $18 50; and for forward delivery, 250 bbls. New Western Mess, March options, at $15 50, and 1,000 bbls. do., May, at $15 75 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at 7c.@7⅝c. for City, and 6¾c.@7c. for Western....Cut-meats have been in fair demand, on a comparatively firm basis as to prices; sales embrace 1,000 bxs. Backs, delivered free on board at Boston, on private terms; 30 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, on private terms, with 15 lbs. averages, quoted at 10¾c.; and Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, boxed, 20 and 15 lbs. averages, at 9¾c.@10½c.; 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¾c.; 500 fresh Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9½c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled do., in bulk, 18@11 lbs., at 8c.@9¼c.; 500 fresh Hams, 13 lbs., at 10½c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs., at 11½c.; 1,700 Smoked Hams, heavy to light averages, at 11c.@13¼c., and 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c. ℔ lb....Bacon has been in moderately active demand at essentially unchanged rates; sales include 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 8⅝c.; 350 bxs. Western do. at 8½c.; 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8⅝c.; and 500 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c....Lard has shown less firmness on a fair offering of stock and a moderate inquiry, shippers operating reservedly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 950 tcs. fair to strictly prime Western Steam at 9 4-16c.@9 7-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 450 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c.; 500 tcs. Refined at 9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February, at 9½c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 9⅝c.@9½c., closing at 9⅝c.@9 7-16c.; and 750 tcs., April, at 9 9-16c. Beef has been quiet but steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 150 bbls., in lots. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for [illegible] do., ℔ tierce....Butter in good request, with prices favoring sellers on the finer grades of stock. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@44c. for fair to prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly prime to fancy; 40c.@50c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 28c.@38c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 28c.@38c. ℔ lb.... Cheese selling quite readily, in good part for export, at very firm prices. State Factory, poor to prime, quoted at from 10c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to prime, and 14c.@16c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@12c. for Skimmed stock, ℔ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair movement in Seed Leaf, within the previous range; market otherwise quiet at former figures. Sales since our last embrace 150 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 700 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 6⅞c.@7¼c.; 62 cases New-York at 6⅜c.; 48 cases Wisconsin on private terms; 200 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts at unaltered rates; 300 bales Havana at 75c.@95c.; 50 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at $1 02 ℔ gallon; market quiet.

WOOL—With a comparatively very moderate supply available, especially of the finer grades of domestic, and a good demand, partly speculative, prices have been well maintained. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at from 45c.@56c.; a small lot of Picklock at 65c.; 19,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 34½c.@42c.; 7,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 45c.; 100 bales and 5,000 lbs. Scoured, part at 50c.@55c.; 35,000 lbs. Combing at 58c.@65c.; 4,000 lbs. Unwashed do. at 43c.; 210 pks. and and 24,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 46c.@50c.; 14,000 lbs. Black do. on private terms; 12,000 lbs. Colorado at 20c.; 4,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 100,000 lbs. Texas, in lots, at 20c.@38c.; 32,500 lbs. California Spring, part at 30c.@31c.; 125 bales and 40,000 lbs. California Fall at 25½c.@27½c.; 12,500 lbs. Mexican at 22½c.@23c.; 10,000 lbs. Banda Oriental, 150 bales Australian, and 30 bales Montevideo on private terms; 225 bales and 18,000 lbs. Cape at 34c.@38c.; 10 bags do. Pulled at 56c.@58c.; 32,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, part at 72½c.; 25 bales Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins at 28c., and 30 bales Mestiza do. on private terms.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more inquiry for berth room at about steady rates, chiefly from Grain shippers. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were in good request, but offered reservedly and at rather higher figures, checking negotiations. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade was in limited request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ℔ 56 lbs.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d ℔ ton; and by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℔ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 45s.; 3,950 bxs. Bacon (mostly through freight) at 45s., and 7 tons Leather at 70s. ℔ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,042 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 520 tons, hence with equal to about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms. And two ships, 1,191 and 859 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms....For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@9¾d. ℔ bushel, and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ℔ 280 lbs....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,700 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 11d. ℔ bushel, and by steam, 65 tcs. Stearine at 42s. 6d., and 2,000 bxs. Bacon (through freight) at 55s. ℔ ton. The Grain engagements reported yesterday, should have been by sail....For Bristol, by steam, 40 hhds. Tallow, at 50s. ℔ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d. ℔ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 287 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms, now quoted as high as 8s.@8s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, a German brig, 256 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a re-charter,) at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; a British bark, 247 tons, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ℔ lb....For Havre, by sail, 350 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms.....For the Continent, an American bark, 721 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, (privileges excluding Amsterdam,) reported on private terms, and a British bark, 782 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,600 bbls. do. from do., reported at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Baltic ports, a Norwegian bark, 442 tons, and a Swedish bark, 317 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Leghorn, an Austrian brig, 373 tons, hence, with 1,200 bbls. Alcohol and 5,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, two schooners, reported from Portland and back north of Hatteras, with Molasses, at $4 75@$4 87½....For St. Jago, an American bark, 430 tons, from Baltimore and back to New-York, with Sugar at $7....For Hayti and back to Boston, two schooners, 135 and 95 tons, with general cargo, at $1,650 and $1,200, respectively....For Porto Rico and back to Baltimore, a brig, with general cargo, reported at $2,300....For Barbados and back to Boston, a brig, 175 tons, with Molasses at $4 50....For the Windward, a British brig, 209 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 67 cars reported to arrive, 1,207 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 4,267 head, or 252 cars against 192 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, and early in the morning was at a dead lock, buyers and sellers being a strong ¼c.@½c. apart. Owners are holding for last week's prices, which could not be realized. The little sold was generally to country dealers at a shade less than last week's prices. Eastern buyers are holding off for a decline, with appearances in their favor. The Empire Line offer this morning freight Cattle by the Buffalo, New-York, and Philadelphia Railway at $35 per car. Sales 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,203 lbs. to 1,490 lbs., at $5 30@$6 15; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 986 lbs. to 1,273 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 75 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,228 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 33 head Kansas Steers, averaging 1,167 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 7,100 head for the same time last week; the market was slow, and buyers and sellers were wide apart, owners asking an advance which could not be obtained; Western Sheep, $5 25@$7; no Canada Sheep in the yards; sales, 1,100 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 lbs. to 96 lbs., at $5 55@$6 80; 300 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $5 52@$5 50; 86 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 110 lbs., at $6 87½; 173 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 112 lbs., at $5 30. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against 12,900 head for the same time last week; the market was very dull at $5 12½@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90; the competition between the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Erie Railway has reduced freight on Hogs to New-York to 15c. ℔ cwt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged; nothing doing. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 18¼@$1 18½; No. 2, $1 16¼ cash, $1 17¼ March, $1 19¾ April; No. 3, $1 13; Rejected, $1 05. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 54½c.@55c. cash, 55¾c. March, 56½c. April, 60¾c. May; Rejected, Old, 50c.@51c.; New, 48c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 41c. cash, 41¾c. March, 47½c. May. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 Fresh, 84c.@84½. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 78@$1 80; No. 3 Spring nominal at $1 63@$1 65. Pork dull and lower at $14 15, cash or March; $14 35@$14 40, April. Lard dull and lower at 8⅞c. cash or March; $9 05 ℔ cwt., April. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅜c., both packed; Short Clear Middles, 7⅜c., loose; Short Rib Middles, April, loose, $7 90 ℔ cwt., buyer April, loose, $8 20. Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $6 25. Whisky dull and nominal; 95c. bid, 96c. asked. Receipts—18,000 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,250 bbls.; Wheat, 26,412 bushels; Corn, 32,319 bushels; Oats, 23,159 bushels; Barley, 3,999 bushels; Rye, 1,619 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 17,200 bushels; Corn, 20,400 bushels; Oats, 19,600 bushels. Flour quiet; Western ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 43@$1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales of old No. 2 Western at 75c.; new, on the track, 71c. Oats nominal at 52c.@53c. for No. 2 Western. Barley scarce; Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm. Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Flour steady for low grades; other qualities dull and weak. Wheat lower to sell; No. 2 Spring, $1 20 asked, $1 17 bid; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 57 asked, $1 56 bid. Corn firmer for White Mixed at 61c.@62c. at East St. Louis, on the track and in elevator; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. cash or February; 60½c. March. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 44¼c.@44½c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley firm; No. 3 Spring, $1 70@$1 80. Rye slow at 87c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats dull, with only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon dull; only a small order trade. Lard dull; Kettle, 8⅝c.; Steam, 8½c. Live Hogs dull; Shipping, $4 70@$5; Packers, $5 10@$5 50. Cattle unchanged; Native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 50; good to choice Steers, $4 50@$5 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Flour very dull; Howard Street Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 25; do. Extra, $7@$9; do. Family, $9 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8 75. Wheat dull; choice White, $1 90; do., fair to prime, $1 70@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90; good to prime Red, $1 78@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 68@$1 70; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 60; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull and lower; Southern White, 70c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 75c. Oats steady; Southern and Western, 55c.@56c. Rye dull and lower at 95c.@96c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and generally heavy, but prices unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal at 24c.@26c. Whisky nominal at 99c.@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Wool market quiet but firm. A cable dispatch from London reports auction sales there to-day opened firm, with prices well up to December. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; extra, 56c.@57c.; medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 45c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50c.@52½c.; medium, 52½c.@55c.; coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c. Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 36c.@39c.; coarse and medium, washed, 35c.@39c.; tub-washed, 54c.@57½c. Colorado, washed, 26c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and superfine Pulled, 45c.@50c. Texas, fine and medium, 26c.@33c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@24c. California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Flour very dull at $6 90@$7 15. Wheat dull and lower at $1 40@$1 43. Corn dull at 59c.@61c. Oats quiet and steady at 47c.@53c. Rye dull; No. 2, $1@$1 01. Barley—Best grades firm; No. 2 Fall, $1 80@$1 85; common grades dull. Butter steady. Pork quiet at $5. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9c.@9⅛c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8½c.@8⅞c. Live Hogs dull; no choice offering; light, $5@$5 25; heavy, $5 75@$5 90; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1 21; No. 2, $1 18½; March, $1 18; April, $1 21. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 80c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 75. Pork steady at $14 25@$14 50. Hams, in pickle, 10c.@10¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.@5⅞c., loose. Lard firm; Kettle, 9¼c.; Steam, 9c. Dressed Hogs, $6. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Flour dull; sales of 700 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber, Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59. Corn steady at 80c. Oats nominally 53c. for State. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23. Ship-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 46½; Extra White Michigan, $1 66; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 46; March, $1 47½; April, $1 53. Corn dull and drooping; High Mixed, New, 59½c.; April, 65½c.; May, 67c.; Low Mixed, New, 58c. Oats dull and lower; Michigan, 47c. Dressed Hogs, $6 25. Clover-seed, $6 15. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Hams, Sugar Cured, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.@9¾c.; kegs, 10¼c.@10½c. Whisky, 94½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher. Flour quiet and steady. Superfine, $5 25; Extra, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$7. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 58@$1 63; Amber, $1 68@$1 75. Rye, 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 77c. Oats dull; White, 65c.@70c. Whisky, $1 01.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Wheat entirely neglected. Rye firm at 95c., in the street. Corn easier; sales, 1 car new Low Mixed Western at 76½c. Barley quiet and unchanged in value; sales, 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 90. Oats firm with moderate demand; sales, 1 car mixed State, in bags, at 60c.; 2 cars No. 1 Western at 60c.; 212 bags State at 61c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 56@$1 57; No. 2, $1 45. Corn quiet; Old Mixed, 69c.@70c.; Low Mixed, new, 65c.@66c.; High Mixed, new, 67c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 48c.; No. 2, 46c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Cotton, nothing doing, holiday; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 11,370 bales; gross, 12,279 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,350 bales; to the continent, 1,465 bales; coastwise, 8,498 bales; stock, 335,438 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—Cotton weak; more disposition to sell easier; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c. Net receipts, 1,588 bales; exports, 1,076 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 69,286 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 72 bales; gross, 370 bales; exports coastwise, 115 bales; sales, 266 bales; stock, 14,285 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Cotton, holiday; nothing doing; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 2,238 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,321 bales; coastwise, 183 bales; stock, 160,074 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Cotton firm for good quotations; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c. Net receipts, 1,567 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,863 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 15¾c. Net receipts, 1,858 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,675 bales; coastwise, 324 bales; sales, 4,204 bales; stock, 91,790 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼, 10-40s, 103½. Erie Railway Shares, 44¾; do. preferred, 69.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ℔ cent., which is 3-16 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼@44½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 80c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 109½; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 44½. New-York Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 10d.@13s. ℔ cental for average California White; 13s. 4d.@13s. 7d. for Club do., and 11s. 6d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Provisions—Pork, 66s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 36s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £30 ℔ ton. Spirits of Turpentine opened at 36s. 6d. and closed at 36s.@36s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There is but little doing just now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and a holiday aspect is noticeable. The only evidence of activity is in the vicinity of the Swatara, whose boilers are being shipped. The Tennessee still remains at John Roach's yard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

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BRILLIANT AND THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE NUMBER
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6. WHEN I WAS A BOARDER. A Story. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGG, author of "The Livelies."
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10. CRITIC AND ARTIST. By TITUS MUNSON COAN.
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12. A WINTER THOUGHT. By MARTIN J. GRIFFIN.
13. TOWN-PLANTING IN THE WEST. By CHARLES EDWARD SMITH.
14. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. Christmas at Rome—The Siamese Twins in their Own Land—Letter from New-York—The Musical Season—Notes.
15. LITERATURE OF THE DAY. Memoir and Letters of Sarah Coleridge—Strauss' "The Old Faith and the New"—Books Received.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

TERMS—Yearly subscriptions, $4; single number, 35 cents. Liberal clubbing rates. Specimen number with premium list, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.

N. B.—To a club of twenty subscribers, Lippincott's Magazine is put at $3 per year to each; and Chambers' Encyclopædia, revised edition, ten volumes, royal 8vo, bound in sheep, price $50, is presented to the person getting up the club.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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For sale at all the news stands and book stores.

RALPH KEELER'S
Remarkable Narrative of How Owen Brown Escaped from Harper's Ferry, will have a special interest from the circumstances, fresh in every one's mind, of Mr. Keeler's sudden end; and

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adds a personal tribute to his memory. The two serials,

PRUDENCE PALFREY,
By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, a Story of New-England and of Montana; and

MOSE EVANS,
By WM. M. BAKER, a Story of Southern Life Since the War, increase in interest, and have, this month, remarkable passages. The other articles are

HUMOROUS AND PICTURESQUE.
Baddeck and That Sort of Thing. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
In a Market-Wagon. By G. P. LATHROP.
Life in the Backwoods of Canada. By H. B. K.

POETRY.
Wonderings. By A. L. CARLTON.
Mélanie. By W. L. BRIGHAM.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LENTEN SERVICES
AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5th av., corner 53d st.
ASH WEDNESDAY;
Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 5 o'clock.
Other WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Morning service, with lecture, at 11 o'clock.
Every week day throughout the season, evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES, (8 P. M.,) Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th av., above 45th st.
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 18—Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D.
Feb. 25—Rev. Dr. J. Cotton Smith.
March 4—Rev. Dr. Henry Potter.
March 11—Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck.
March 18—Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.
March 25—Rev. Dr. Washburn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—PERSONS DESIRING TO rent their houses are invited to enter them in our books. No charge unless tenant procured.
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HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, at a rental of from $1,200 to $1,500. [illegible]

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ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c. The CAMBRICS, which are in original designs and colorings, and exceedingly handsome, are specialties with this house, and comprise the finest assortment to be found in this City.

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Mme. Demorest's portfolio of large illustrations of all the styles. Price, 15 cents.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1⅜x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅜ inches.
2,000 feet linial (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintedent.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULK-HEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build sixteen sockets, (more or less,) of new Pier No. 1, North River, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies [illegible]

GENERAL OFFICE HAMILTON, Feb. 13, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN Railroad Company offer for sale the following

OLD MATERIAL:
402 tons Chilled Car Wheels.
17 tons Lowmoor Turnings.
30 tons Scrap Spring Steel.
300 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap.
10 tons Thin Wrought Scrap.
4 tons Steel Turnings.
70 tons Wrought Driving Wheels, (Loco.)
4 tons Truck and Tender Wheels, (Cast hubs.)
5¼ tons Steel Crank Axles.
59 tons Locomotive Steel Tyres.
50 tons Locomotive Iron Tyres.
14 tons Iron Tender Axles.
6¾ tons Iron Crank Axles.
18½ tons Straight Engine Axles.
33 tons Cast Tender Wheels.
About 8,000 tons Old Rails.
20 tons Rail Slivers.
300 tons Plates, Bolts, and Nuts.
166 tons Shop Scrap.
¼ ton Scrap Car Candles.
½ ton Old Rope.
1 ton Waste Paper.
20 tons Old Brass Tubes.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Old Material," must be addressed to the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1874. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, March 16, 1874, for the delivery of fifty tons of best Russia Hemp, at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., with the privilege of taking one hundred tons.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and also can be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the Hemp offered in the bid must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnett, wife of John Barnett, and the said John Barnett; Jane McCrea, wife of James McCrea, and the said James McCrea; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Mathew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick; Margaret W. Hettrick; Martha Hettrick; Mary Hettrick; Sarah Hettrick; Laura Hettrick; Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Morgan; John K. Waring, and Mary his wife; John M. Gano; Jane W. Gano; Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catherine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; the people of the State of New-York; John A. King and Richard King, executors of the last will and testament of Mary King, deceased, and William H. Morgan. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f18-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-law14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
f11-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATILDA E. MALMBERG, plaintiff, against JOHN A. MALMBERG, defendant.—Summons.—for relief. (Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Wall street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 6, 1874.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 59 Wall street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of January, 1874. SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
ja14-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY BARNARD against JAMES WILSON, Felix W. Leinbach, Augustus Wolle, and James F. Cox.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated [illegible], 1874.

RICHARD [illegible]
[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—MRS. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Eva Hamilton, Mr. Geo. Atkins.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ROBINSON HALL.—LECTURE TO LADIES by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D.

[illegible]AIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

It is not surprising that the events of yesterday created some excitement on the Stock Exchange. When forged letters are used for the purposes of speculation, it is evident that the Exchange has reason to be disturbed. The protection of honest operators, and the good name of the Exchange, demand that the perpetrators of the frauds which so greatly affected the market shall be promptly punished. If forgery is to be one of the usual methods of the Exchange in the transaction of business, the risks incidental to stock-broking will be doubled. The members, happily for themselves, appear to have come to some such conclusion.

The present Legislature cannot afford to leave, as its predecessor did, the act for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York to be crowded out in the press of business at the fag end of the session. The brief, clear, and carefully-drawn bill providing for this consolidation has now been before the Committee on Cities of one, if not both, branches of the Legislature long enough to be reported, either favorably or adversely; but as yet there is no sign of its submission to either House. The bill is one of whose principles the leading men of both parties approve, but it has been peculiarly liable to covert attack from those interested in perpetrating the jobs which are facilitated by keeping the details of County business outside of the checks instituted by the new charter. It is of some consequence to the people of the City that this bill should become law this season, and they will be likely to inquire narrowly into the causes which obstruct its progress.

From the facts placed before the Tax-payers' Convention of South Carolina, yesterday, there is reason to believe that the condition of the State is even worse than has been supposed. It is said that while the taxable property has fallen from $500,000,000 to $175,000,000 taxation has been increased from $400,000 to over $2,500,000, so that the people are compelled to pay about twenty times as much as before the war for the support of their State Government. It is evident that no people can long support the burden shown by these figures, and there is an imperative necessity for an immediate reform in the management of the affairs of the State. But those upon whom this burden presses most heavily are surely intelligent enough to know that this cannot be done by the direct interference of the Federal Government, and we are surprised that any suggestion of this kind should have been made in the convention. The tax-payers of South Carolina can have, and should have, the moral support of the Federal Government, and with this they should be able to achieve their deliverance.

The cable has been silent for some time about the Indian famine, but from the latest papers by mail it would appear that the gravity of the situation is on the increase. The earliest official calculation was that about one-tenth, out of a population of some 30 millions, would require to be fed by the Government during four to six months. It would appear from later advices that this calculation is likely to fall very far short of the mark. In one district—Tirhoot—which has a population of 4 millions, the authorities expect to have nearly a million on their hands, and it is significantly added that there are no markets, and distress everywhere prevails. Already numbers of persons are said to be limiting themselves to one meal a day, and the tracts of country most severely affected by the drought are those least accessible to carriage. In Calcutta a relief fund was started a fortnight ago, with subscriptions amounting to $60,000, but the proportions of the impending disaster are evidently too vast to be met by anything short of grants by the million from the imperial Treasury.

The announcement which comes by cable of the discovery of the true Mount Sinai must be received with caution. The question as to which of the peaks of the Sinaitic peninsula formed the "Mount of God" of the Bible narrative has divided travelers and geographers for many years. At one time the south point of the ridge known as Jebel Musa was supposed to be the mount on which Moses received the law; then the Jebel Serbal was assumed to be the true Sinai, and still later the Ras Sassafeh was supposed to fulfill best the conditions of the Biblical narrative. The problem has been to find a peak isolated enough to admit of the space around or in front of it required for the great encampment of Israel, and to render it possible that the summit should be in view of the entire congregation at the same time, and all the points hitherto selected have been open to objections on this score. Dr. BEAKE may have succeeded where so many others have failed, but it will be well to await the data on which he bases his belief before accepting it as conclusive.

We are glad to see from the proceedings of last evening that the Assembly is determined to put an end to the Industrial Exhibition swindle. The bill to repeal the act of last year, compelling the City to hand over $2,500,000 to the company, was so vaguely drawn that the members could not be certain of its effect, and they properly refused to order it to a third reading until they could be satisfied on this point. Mr. ALBERGER, indeed, assured them that it was all right, and that the company does not now desire a dollar from the City; but no harm will be done by seeking better authority that the bill is exactly what it purports to be. The law of last session must be so repealed that there can be no question of the fact in the future, and the Assembly should take all the trouble that may be required to accomplish the task.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL.

We have already called attention to the fact that the gentlemen controlling the Erie Railroad have had introduced to the Senate a bill similar to that which, under the title of "the Erie Classification bill," was made to serve the purposes of the Gould Ring. With an ingenuity which would be creditable to the author of the original measure, the present bill is made ostensibly general in its nature, and is designated simply as an amendment to an old law. But the mere form of a bill will count for nothing when its substance is objectionable, and now that the real nature of the act is disclosed, it is not possible that the subterfuge of a misleading title will be of any use. The bill as introduced was identical with that portion of the act of 1869 which related to classification of Directors, and was as unblushing a piece of legislation for private interests as we have seen in a long time. It provided for the classification of all Boards of Railroad Directors in existence at the passage of the act, in precisely the same manner as was authorized by the bill of 1869. The act has been slightly modified in committee by Senator GANSON himself, and is now in the following form, the interpolation in the bill being inclosed in brackets:

> "The Board of Directors of any railroad corporation organized and existing under any law of this State [elected after the passage of this act] may so classify the members of such board by lot or otherwise, that as nearly as may be one fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election, and at the next succeeding annual election in each of said companies, the Directors of which have been so classified, Directors shall be voted for only to fill the place of those whose terms of office shall then expire under the classification aforesaid."

This measure was to have been considered at a meeting of the Judiciary Committee at Albany this afternoon, and Mr. WM. M. EVARTS was to have been heard in opposition to it, but for some reason with which we are not acquainted Mr. GANSON, who seems to have the bill in charge, has secured a postponement of the hearing until Tuesday next. What purpose it may be intended to serve by this delay we do not pretend to divine, but if members of the Legislature and others, who can see through a very thin disguise, the actual motive motive of the bill, improve the opportunities afforded them, the delay may not help the Erie people. The measure is nothing more nor less than a trick of the present managers of Erie. So plain is this fact, that a journal published on the line of the Erie Road, and always devoted to the cause of the managers, discusses it as an "Erie bill." There is no longer any concealment about it. We have pointed out a slight modification in the bill, but any one who knows the condition of things in the Erie offices need not be told that this amounts to nothing. It professedly makes the bill apply only to Directors elected after the passage of the bill; but what is to prevent the present Erie Direction, immediately the bill becomes a law, resigning in platoons after the fashion adopted on the occasion of the famous Sickles *coup d'état*, and filling the places with men of their own selection? Or, if this should seem too barefaced, why could not the Directors resign in a body, and secure their immediate re-election? In either case they would be ready to avail themselves of the advantages of the act, and to perpetuate a régime which it is very important to certain interests to retain. What the interests are which it is sought to serve by this measure, it should not be very difficult for the stockholders to discover. Some clue to them may be obtained from the formal protestations of the present board from time to time that they should *not* subordinate the management of the road to those of any connecting line.

Erie legislation and Erie management have already brought a good deal of discredit upon the State and upon the country. Some people fondly hoped that much of this discredit would be removed by the new board, and they were willing to overlook in their eagerness for reform the scandalous means taken to get possession of the road. The faith of the most confiding was greatly shaken by the negotiations with GOULD and the result of them. How far confidence in the management will be restored by this latest device to fasten the managers of the road for the time being on the stockholders, by a form of law, any one may decide for himself. The only persons, outside of the Erie combination, who appear to greet the measure with welcome, are the "strikers" in the Legislature, and the lobbyists who hang about its doors.

HYPHEN OR COMMA?

All that we have had occasion recently to say concerning the necessity of a revision of our existing Tariff laws, and greater circumspection in future enactments, has received in Congress an illustration which we little expected would come so soon, and be so pertinent and practical.

In the official printed publication of the Tariff law of June 6, 1872, are two clauses, the first of which, in the first section of the statute, reads:

> "On fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for, *twenty* per centum ad valorem."

The second clause declares, in the fifth section, among the articles exempt from duty, the following:

> "Fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation."

In the application of these clauses to current importations, it was decided that green fruits, like oranges, lemons, pineapples, and yams, were not included in the word "fruits," as there used, and therefore were not free of duty. The importers remonstrated, and pointed to the comprehensiveness of the word "fruits," and to the fact that, when the bill left the House for the Senate, a clause in the free list read:

> "Fruits, perishable, not dried or preserved, and not otherwise specified."

The Treasury said, nevertheless, that "fruits" in the law as finally enacted, referred only to such as are imported for "cultivation or propagation." Here the matter stood for some months, at the end of which the importers a second time remonstrated against imposing any duty on green fruit, urging that "fruits" were not influenced by the propagating or cultivating qualification.

The department, on second examination, appears to have adopted the view that the word "fruits" was therein unqualified, that it included *all* fruit not elsewhere specified in the same enactment, and, therefore, that oranges, lemons, pineapples, &c., should not in the future be subject to duty.

With the correctness or incorrectness of either of these two conflicting decisions, or with the policy of making green fruit exempt from duty, we have nothing now to do. We only call attention to another element in the affair, which is this: Mr. KELLEY is reported as saying in Congress that the official roll, as actually signed, reads:

> "Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation."

The publisher of the laws, if this be so, erred in adding the letter "s," and printing "fruits" instead of "fruit." It was also said that Congress put a hyphen after "fruit," and not a comma, which proves the word to be an adjective. Here we have it! The intention of Congress depending on a punctuation mark, as if debate were had and votes taken on punctuation! Who can now say whether hyphen or comma, or either, was the will of Congress and the President? Mr. Stimson shouts for hyphen, and Mr. Stimpkins for comma. Good draughtsmen of title-deeds, or laws, do not need the aid of punctuation of any kind to make their meaning clear. Indeed, the first thing taught the beginner is to so construct his sentences that punctuation cannot alter or vary their meaning.

We do not believe that a court of law would dispose of such a question of statute interpretation on proof about a comma or hyphen, and indeed we do not think the punctuation is of any consequence in this instance, since the inquiry is whether Congress used *words* adequate to repeal the previous duty on green fruit, and this depends on other considerations than punctuation marks. There no doubt is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the words used, and this room for difference, so frequently occurring, is just what we complain of in our Tariff laws. Mr. KELLEY'S committee originally reported, in April, 1872, a clause clearly making green fruits free, and the House adopted it. If the Senate made or intended to make a change, and the House concurred, then Mr. KELLEY'S committee should have taken care that unambiguous language was employed, which could not mislead or confuse importers or Customs officers, or be the occasion of differences between them. Such loose and slip-shod legislation by persons pretending to understand the English language is disgraceful.

THE PROBLEM OF PAUPERISM.

The thought is slowly dawning on the minds of a great many benevolent people that a most dangerous condition of pauperism is being formed in this City, partly through the mistakes of the working classes themselves, and partly through well-intended but misguided charity. The streets are filled with idle and able-bodied young men. Long processions of men and women file through the rooms where charity is bestowed. Beggars go from door to door, or beset the passers-by in the streets. The station-houses are thronged with "bummers," "revolvers," and professional vagrants, many of them having come in from hundreds of miles away.

On the other hand, trades are at a standstill because the workmen are either on strike, or stand out for higher wages. Building contractors say that no money can be made at the present scale of wages, or with the eight-hour rule. We presume that not one-hundredth part of the usual number of new buildings are going up. Trades which usually employ numerous workmen are "on strike;" such as the stair-builders, cap-makers, and cigar-makers. Despite the terrible condition of poverty, of which we hear such sensational reports, the "Cap-makers' Union," which met on Monday, had received $500 in subscriptions to hold out against their employers, though a good "operator" can earn now $40 a week, and a finisher or blocker from $10 to $15 per week. The Umbrella and Parasol Makers' Union have also met, we presume to obtain higher wages.

We chronicled, yesterday, the report of a meeting of the working classes at the Masonic Lyceum, for the purpose of introducing the co-operative principle among working men as a remedy for the present crisis. The Chairman, Mr. HILL, stated that "all the efforts of the trades-unions had been ineffectual in relieving their members, or producing work for the laborers of the City. The present state of affairs in the City was most deplorable, and thousands were starving, and yet certain parties were plunging the workers into a worse state by serving them with cheap soup gratuitously."

The statistics of the building trade during the past two years afford a most striking proof of what damage the strikes and Eight-hour law of the workmen in this branch have done. In 1871, from May 27 to Nov. 30, 528 first-class buildings were put up at a cost of $9,504,000; in 1872, in a similar period, 107, at a cost of $1,926,000. In 1871, 103 second-class buildings at a cost of $1,236,000; in 1872, 52, at a cost of $624,000. In 1871, 60 stores, against 45 in 1872; 33 hotels against 16; 53 factories against 29; 68 stables against 53, and 319 four-story tenements in 1871, against 207 in 1872. The aggregate cost of the buildings in 1871 was $25,672,000; in 1872, $12,821,000. That is, in twenty-seven weeks there was a dead loss to the City in improvements in 1872 of $12,851,000. Supposing half the cost of these works to be in labor, the workmen of this City lost last year, owing to their own folly, some $6,425,500 during twenty-seven weeks, or at the rate of $39,663 50 per day.

Six millions of dollars taken out of the pockets of a single branch of labor during six months of last year, must be felt this year. We have not the statistics of the building trade during the present Winter, but it is very evident that extremely little is being done in this branch. Other trades are in like condition. Now, what shall be done? Charity will soon be but a drop in the bucket to meet the wants of the working class. What they require is work. The true and permanent sources of relief during the coming Spring will be emigration to the rural districts and resumption of business.

Unfortunately, much of the present modes of bestowing charity is tending to delay both of these radical cures. All that floating class who are always ready to move where their work is in demand, prefer to stay here where they can get "free lunches and free lodging," with all the excitements of the City in addition. We shall find next Spring that we have a new pauper class here, to add to the burdens and difficulties of the City. The working men, too, are more likely to hold out in their resistance to lower wages, as long as the benevolence of the community supports them. The sooner the whole matter is left to natural laws, the sooner will the City rise out of its present slough of poverty and pauperism.

HOUSE RENTS AND REAL ESTATE.

Estimates formed just now by brokers and agents as to the probable turn affairs may take in regard to house rents and real estate toward the end of next month, may not prove to be exactly correct; but, judging from past experience, we should be inclined to think that they will not be very wide of the mark. Of course it will have to be borne in mind that 1873 was an exceptional year. The financial panic, either directly or indirectly, affected everybody. The owners of property who were enabled to "carry" what they had, without having to dispose of any to meet maturing obligations, were affected very lightly; while it well-nigh ruined the luckless speculators who were obliged to sell some "parcels" in order to save the remainder. During several weeks the real estate market was depressed by transactions of this character, and real estate owners, who lacked a shrewd knowledge of the business, were greatly alarmed lest the shrinkage in values might become so general that they would lose as heavily as the mill-owners, who had been for months engaged in the manufacture of goods that were not suitable to all seasons. Those who permitted such fears to take possession of them acted very foolishly, and those who took advantage of them to add to their possessions will very soon find that they acted wisely. When the market regularly opens, the high prices of former years may not prevail at first, nor, indeed, at any time throughout the season, but this must not be considered as an evidence that there is to be a permanent shrinkage in the value of real estate on Manhattan Island and in its immediate vicinity. The population has not been decreasing since this time last year. On the contrary, it has been largely increasing. The number of new dwellings that have been built within the same period is comparatively small. The tightness of money affected the class of capitalists who give what are called builders' loans, if not as much as others, enough, at least, to make them doubtful as to the propriety of advancing freely; and the men who, for many years, had made a profitable business of taking such loans, and building cheap houses for sale, having had some left on hand when the panic commenced, thought it would be better to rest on their oars until the cloud passed over.

The ill-advised action of workmen has also contributed toward the general stagnation which has prevailed in building. Some builders, rather than remain entirely idle, would have continued work on a small scale but for this circumstance. As it was, there was nothing whatever to stimulate them to activity, while everything combined to deter them from doing anything. There were, to be sure, many houses progressing toward completion when the hard times overtook the builders. These, and the few that remained unsold last year, will be ready for inspection in March or April. The men who make a specialty of building commodious houses in Brooklyn, New-Jersey, Morrisania, Tremont, Mount Vernon, and elsewhere, within the past two or three weeks have begun to bestir themselves. Some cellars have been dug out, and a few foundations laid, but whether the structures proposed to be erected will be ready in time to engage the attention of the house-hunters is a question that we do not pretend to answer.

As we have already intimated, the number of new houses is sure to be out of proportion to the demand. This fact will operate to prevent a great many of those who now rent houses in this City from reducing their expenses by either renting or purchasing cheaper houses out of town, so that even should the intention be ever so good in this respect, it is not likely that much can be accomplished. Property in tenements and stores will suffer a depreciation in value, but to what extent it is scarcely possible to estimate at present, inasmuch as the inducements to go into business for the first time are not so good as they have been; and although the prospects for the working classes are not so dark as some persons seem to think, yet it would be a difficult matter to say whether they will or will not be able to pay as high rents as they have been in the habit of paying.

Taking everything into consideration, the outlook for the owners of property in houses and real estate is by no means discouraging. Some of the occupants of what the real estate agents call first-class houses may be compelled, through adversity, to seek less expensive houses in Brooklyn; but after moving time has passed, if we are not greatly mistaken, the gap made through this cause will be found to be very much smaller than is anticipated. With all its disadvantages, there are attractions enough for a residence in New-York to prevent property here from depreciating in value.

THE NEW POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Now that the elevation to power of a Conservative Cabinet in Great Britain has been placed beyond all possible doubt, it becomes a question of some importance what is the line of policy which the party by whose support they must govern stands pledged to carry out. Careful perusal of a highly voluminous mass of election speeches and manifestoes fails to yield a very satisfactory reply. As a declaration of policy, Mr. DISRAELI'S last great speech is as strictly non-committal as the formal address to his constituents. There were four questions selected by Mr. GLADSTONE in marking the dividing line between Liberal and Conservative policy, to which a reply was solicited from Mr. DISRAELI. The first is, "Are you prepared to relieve the rate-payers of the country from the unjust burdens to which they are subject?" To this Mr. DISRAELI, in substance, replies: "I am willing to relieve land-owners of local burdens imposed, under the name of local taxation for national purposes, but not according to the scheme, in so far as it has been revealed, favored by Mr. GLADSTONE." The second question is, "Are you or are you not for the abolition or repeal of the income tax?" Mr. DISRAELI answers: "Yes, if it can be done from the actual surplus revenue of the year; no, if its repeal would lead to the imposition of new burdens." The third question is, "Are you prepared to diminish the duties upon articles of general consumption?" Here again Mr. DISRAELI wants to be convinced first that there is an actual as distinguished from a speculative surplus available for any such purpose, plainly intimating his belief that there is not. Then comes the fourth question, "Are you for economy?" Mr. DISRAELI replies, "Of course I am, as are all Ministers of all parties, because they, of all persons in the world, are chiefly interested in making capital for themselves and their party out of retrenchment, and of avoiding the abuse and unpopularity which are the results of extravagance."

It will be seen that the chief points on which Liberal and Conservative policy is assumed to differ are of purely domestic interest, and that the ablest exponent of Liberal principles found it as hard to invent the test questions of party policy as his leading opponent found it easy to reply to them. Anybody who expects, therefore, that to outward observation the administration of Mr. DISRAELI will differ from that of Mr. GLADSTONE, is very likely to be disappointed. The Conservatives can leave untouched a number of popular grievances, chiefly relating to the electoral system, which the Liberals would have gone in pledged to remove, and that is about the entire amount of the change which has come over the surface of British policy. Even so clever a man as Mr. LOWE has failed in the attempt to show that when the relative positions of Ministry and Opposition have been changed, there will be a very perceptible difference in the conduct of public business. Mr. LOWE, in a recent speech, recalled the fact that during the twenty-two years he had been in Parliament, he had seen the Conservative Party three times in power, and always in a minority. He pointed out, with perfect justice, that owing to the certain acquiescence of the House of Lords in any legislation sent to them from a Conservative House of Commons, and owing to the perfect discipline of the Conservative rank and file, Mr. DISRAELI, with a small majority behind him, would wield as Premier a power "infinitely greater than Mr. GLADSTONE could possibly wield, even if he were returned with the most paramount majority." But when he came to answer his own question, "How is it likely this power will be used?" he was obliged to take refuge in commonplaces, about "a sort of harum-scarum, slovenly, careless, inconsiderate way of dealing with things, which, with respect to the ruler and the ruled, make him (DISRAELI) unfit to govern a business-like nation like ours."

Nevertheless this "business-like nation" has given the "slatternly" and "inaccurate" leader of the Opposition very unequivocal marks of its approval, and has given him the sweet revenge of twitting Mr. LOWE with being ungrateful to the man who insisted on the enfranchisement of London University, and thereby secured for Mr. LOWE the only constituency that could possibly be induced to elect him. Mr. DISRAELI was thus able to boast, as he did the other day, of preventing so much ability from being lost to England, and of doing his party service at the same time; because, said he, "if I keep Mr. LOWE in public life—and this is his only chance—I make sure that the Cabinet of which he is a member, even if it be brought into power by an overwhelming majority, cannot long endure and long flourish." This kind of chaff is about the only tolerable reading to be extracted from the dreary waste of election speeches which covers the recent English newspapers. Hints of any distinctive policy which is of the slightest interest outside of England there are none; and, considering the commonplace rut in which British politics now move, it would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect anything else.

A RAILROAD DECISION—ILLEGAL BONDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided a case involving the validity of bonds issued to the Paris and Decatur Railroad by municipal corporations along the line. The court decides the charter of the company confers no power on counties, towns, or townships to issue bonds in aid of this Railroad, that instrument containing only a vague provision authorizing persons or the agent of any corporate body to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. The amount of bonds issued by municipal corporations, which are thus declared illegal, is $363,000.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HOW A GIFT TO THE POOR IS USED,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have received from THE TIMES a very interesting letter from a subscriber, signed "Conscience," showing how money may be saved from a moderate income, for gifts of charity. The writer incloses $24, and desires to know through THE TIMES, how it is used for the poor. We thought the most permanent good from this gift would be the effect most satisfactory to the writer, and we accordingly employed it as follows: Our agents discovered a Scotch family in the utmost need. The parents were attendants of a Protestant church, members of a Temperance Union, and very honest, industrious people. The father a mechanic, but long out of work. There were four children. They were near beggary. We applied the $24 toward forwarding them to the West and to-day (Tuesday) the whole family go to Minnesota, where they will find work and plenty. Had they merely been helped with food and fuel in the City, they would, in all likelihood, have been suffering again next Winter. Now they need no more assistance.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION AND HEAD-MONEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article published this morning you say:

> "To anybody who happens to be familiar with the merits of the question concerning emigrant head-money, now before the Legislature, there is no slight significance in the fact that the financial report of the present board has not yet been published, though the law orders that it shall be laid before the Legislature before the 1st of February in each year. A proof of that interesting document, now before us, explains the reason. The Commissioners demand an increase of fifty cents in the head-money, on the ground of a deficit, amounting, at the end of the year, to $66,000. *Their report shows a deficit of less than $2,500.*"

You have fallen into a grave error. The report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that they have overdrawn their account with the Chamberlain, or had done so on the 31st of December last, $2,401 69. I presume that this statement has led you into the error which I quote above and italicize. In addition to this overdraft at the Chamberlain's, there was an indebtedness to the several counties and charitable institutions of the State, and to persons who had furnished supplies for the relief and support of destitute emigrants under the care of the board, over $64,000 at that time.

Now, in regard to the salary account, which is also referred to in your article. The report does not show that the present board have increased the salaries or number of employes. On the contrary, the salaries for the year 1873 varied not more than $200 from those under the board of 1872, while for the last six months, after the new board came in, the salaries were less than during the preceding six months under the old board, and during the year 1873 $10,000 less was paid than during the year 1871 by the old board.

This much, as the Treasurer of the Commissioners of Emigration, I have felt it my duty to say. Now will you permit me to volunteer the suggestion that, since the present board came into office, only in May last, when emigration was at its height, and without experience and comparatively ignorant of the necessities of the service and the qualifications of the servants that they found in the employ of the board, it is a little unreasonable to criticise them for not having indiscriminately abolished offices and reduced salaries.

I happen to know that the present board have been actuated with the single desire to promote efficiency and economy in the service, and that they contemplate the abolishment of all offices that are not absolutely necessary.

GARRET BERGEN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

HOW TO DEAL WITH OUR POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article from "An Officer of St. Ann's," in this day's issue of THE TIMES, touches some points in the "poor question" which should, I think, be emphasized. There certainly is danger that our benevolent zeal will lack knowledge and discretion, and that the "zealously affected" in good works will meet disappointment. A willingness to work is certainly a criterion of the necessities of the applicants for relief. My field of labor is in the south-eastern portion of the City, and packed—four, five, and six stories deep—with laboring people. My house is in the midst of them, and has been besieged during the Winter by applicants for relief, a few of whom were able and willing to give such an account of themselves as to enable me or my visitors to act intelligently in their behalf; the greater number, however, having no home, or else referring us to some place which, upon inquiry, we found "knew them not." Three of the male applicants were out of work because their craft was on a strike, and neither of them would accept a temporary job at less than the "going rates." But one has been induced to clear the snow from the walk of the Rectory, and he exacted one half more than any professional shoveler had ever asked. Of five women waiting in my hall for half an hour one morning, not one would take the place of the temporarily disabled washer-woman and earn her food and one dollar and a half a day. Appearances are deceptive and visitors are deceived. In a case of "great destitution" reported to the general visitor, I was enlightened, after several attempts to relieve the family, to find that their apartment had been dismantled and their comportable things stored in adjoining apartments, that the bare walls and fireless stoves might have the proper effect upon the visitor. Cannot the savings banks afford us an approximate clue to the amount of distress among the industrious laboring classes? The consumption of honey in the hive indicates the severity of the Winter. I am told by officers of several of these institutions that the amount withdrawn daily by this class of persons is less than that deposited by them. One interested in such matters might have found something suggestive in the crowds of women, some of them ragged and barefoot, standing at the doors of one of our popular up-town savings banks, during the stormy days of last month, waiting for their turn to "make their deposit." It does seem to me that alms should be distributed only by persons who are so related to the neighborhoods in which they are working as to be able to verify the representations made by applicants for relief, and not only so but to adapt the measure and kind of relief to the special exigency. I doubt if it is wise to rake about in the human heap and bring to the surface a given number of miserable objects for the compassionate to "exercise upon." Do not let us create mendicant classes. Last week a well-dressed gentlemanly man applied at my door for permission to carry in some coal which was then being delivered at the church. He refused to receive aid without rendering an equivalent. One such case is a better indication of the direction which benevolence should take in this peculiar pinch than any other which my Winter's experience affords.

THE RECTOR OF ALL SAINTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

THE CLERKS OF THE MARINE COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES, in its issue of Tuesday, under the head of "Local Taxes and Expenditures," made a statement which will bear correction. In comparing the clerical and official expenses of the Marine Court for the year 1871 with that of 1874, it omitted to mention that in the year 1871 the court consisted of three Judges, who held only one Trial Term, whereas in 1874 it consists of six Judges and four Trial Terms. The calendar of the Marine Court will show that there are more causes tried in that court than in the Common Pleas and Superior Courts together.

WHERE SHALL WE SELL OUR BREADSTUFFS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the date of Sept. 18, 1873, I took the liberty of pointing out that one of your contributors had, as I believed, underestimated the wheat acreage sown in the United Kingdom during the current year. His figure was 3,200,000 acres; mine was 3,800,000. Commenting on my letter, your contributor wondered where I got my information from, threw discredit on its correctness, and regarded Mr. James Sanderson, of London, as better authority.

I have now the pleasure to state that I have this day received from Mr. R. Valpy, statistician to the British Board of Trade, his report to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, in which, on page twenty-three, he officially reports the acreage sown in wheat in the United Kingdom for 1873 at 3,670,259 acres, against 3,839,532 acres in 1872, showing a falling off of but 169,273 acres, of four and four-tenths per cent., and substantially confirming my correctness.

ALEX. DELMAR.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17.—The Tax-payers' Convention met at noon to-day. Nearly 200 delegates were present.

In his opening address, President Porter said that the bad faith of the State Government, and public corruption and extravagance, made the reassembling of the convention necessary. Tax-payers are in despair. They have no civil freedom, but are subjects of a plain and naked despotism. The preponderance of the political power is in the hands of non-tax-payers, who refuse the tax-payers a fair representation for their protection. The proprietary interests, representing $170,000,000 of property, is taxed *ad libitum* without its consent by those who bear no burden and enjoy the spoliation. Gov. Porter showed by facts and figures that, while taxable property has declined from $500,000,000 to $175,000,000, the taxes had risen from $400,000 to over $2,500,000. The people are virtually required to pay twenty times as much as before the war. The bonded debt is trebled; the amount of the floating debt is unknown; legislative expenses have risen from $40,000 to $300,000, and the public printing from $5,000 to $330,000. He suggested that the convention should encourage immigration, organize the tax-payers in every county, and memorialize Congress for a redress of grievances, by resolute words and acts. The Federal Government can do much to improve our condition, for that Government is the only power the wrong-doers fear. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, had said that South Carolina founded the American Union under the lead of Gadsden and Rutledge and Lynch. She was the first to answer the call of Massachusetts in 1765. Without her no American Congress would have been held. One thing the American people may be disposed to remember against South Carolina, but there are many things they cannot afford to forget. Let us appeal to the American people, and if they have nature in them they will heed and hear the call.

The address was received with much applause, especially the references to immigration, and to the part played by South Carolina in the War of Independence. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a standing committee and for the appointment of a committee to take to Washington a petition to Congress.

The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE GRANGERS.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE IN ALBANY—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The meeting some time since announced for the organization of the New-York State Council of Independent Grangers was held in this city to-day, and the organization perfected upon the basis of a "declaration of principles," prepared by the preliminary Executive Committee, with over fifty members, representing above thirty counties.

Temporary officers and a temporary Executive Committee were appointed, which committee is to report in reference to the constitution, ceremonies, &c., at an adjourned meeting to be held Thursday, March 4. The membership is composed of representative influential men of both political parties, and the number is to be considerably increased at the adjourned meeting. The organization is to be pushed rapidly through this and other States.

The following is the "declaration of principles" referred to above:

> The undersigned citizens of the State of New-York, mindful of our obligations in the exercise of political rights, and especially of our responsibility for the proper discharge of the highest prerogative of citizenship—the elective franchise—and impressed with a deep sense of the industrial, commercial, and corporate abuses weighing upon the State, do hereby declare our purpose to unite, in a lawful and peaceable manner, among ourselves, and with those who may be hereafter associated with us, for the following objects, viz.:
>
> *First*—To secure to the cultivation of the soil the reward justly due to the first and most vital of industries, lying at the foundation of the prosperity of every commonwealth, and to insure such cheap and equitable rates in the transit from the field to the market as will guarantee fair remuneration to the producer and reasonable terms to the consumer.
>
> *Second*—To prevent unjust discrimination in the charges for transporting the products of the farm and the factory, and to co-operate in every well-considered movement, whether within the State or among the several States, to secure fairness and equality in the tariffs established upon the great channels of internal commerce.
>
> *Third*—To resist the encroachments of corporate monopolies upon the rights of the people from whom they derive their corporate existence, while at the same time discountenancing ill-advised combinations and unjust agressions against corporate interests, which would impair their usefulness and inure to the common injury.
>
> *Fourth*—To aid industry in its unequal struggle against the oppressions and exactions of organized capital; to secure equity and justice in all the relations between capital and labor, and to allay the unfortunate spirit of antagonism between the two, which cripples the energies of both, and can result only in injury to the material interests of the people.
>
> *Fifth*—To obtain a readjustment of the system of taxation, so that all property shall contribute its equitable proportion of the expenses of government.
>
> *Sixth*—To resist the demands of bankers and money-lenders for the repeal of the laws forbidding the exaction of oppressive rates of interest from borrowers, wisely enacted to protect the poor and the unfortunate from the grasping avarice of hoarded wealth.
>
> *Seventh*—To secure the application of the strictest principles of economy in the administration of government, with just but not excessive compensation for the discharge of official duties.
>
> *Eighth*—To elevate the standard of political parties by educating their members to a full appreciation of their responsibilities in reference to the management of public affairs. And
>
> Finally, to secure better legislation and purer administration of law, by restricting the influence of partisanship in both by seeking the nomination of competent and incorruptible candidates for public office in the conventions of all political parties, and by laboring to make honesty, capacity, and fidelity the highest standard of qualification.
>
> And to this end we do now organize ourselves into a body known as the "New-York State Council of Independent Grangers," hereby voluntarily binding ourselves, so long as our membership shall continue, to obey promptly and cordially the constitutions and laws of the order, and all constitutional and legal requirements made and promulgated by its executive authority.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AND THE INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The following card has been called out by the action of the Independent Grangers here to-day:

To the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers of the State of New-York:

For the purpose of avoiding any confusion of titles which may arise in the minds of the farmers, between the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, known as Farmers' Granges, and a new political organization formed in this city to-day, and who call themselves "The American Order of Independent Grangers," it should be distinctly understood that there is no connection between the two orders whatever, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry not being political in its character.

GEORGE SPRAGUE,
Secretary of the New-York State Grange.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1874.

THE SYRACUSE ELECTION—DEFEAT OF THE RINGS BY THE HONEST CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The city election to-day resulted in the return of Nathan F. Graves, Democrat and Reform, as Mayor, over James J. Belden, Ring nominee, by 375 majority. Great excitement prevailed throughout the city all day. The Ring has expended great sums of money. Single votes commanded $5 to $10 in the market. Belden received at least 2,000 Democratic votes, but was openly repudiated by the better class of Republicans at the polls. The Canal Ring and the local contracting Rings were entirely united in support of their chief, and were all together crushed out by the indignant people. The fair fame of our city remains untarnished, and there is general rejoicing in the streets to-night over the complete rout of the Rings. The Republicans elect their city ticket except Mayor. The Common Council is equally divided politically.

PAGE M'CARTY, THE DUELLIST, PARDONED.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Page McCarty, recently convicted of duelling, who has been in jail under a sentence of six months' imprisonment, imposed by the court, in addition to the fine of $500, was to-day pardoned by Gov. Kemper. The pardon sets forth that the sole ground upon which Executive clemency is extended is that the physicians certify that further confinement would be fatal to McCarty, he having been very ill since his [illegible]

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS—REPORT ON POLICE COMMISSIONER RUSSELL'S MOTION.

A very largely attended meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening, at Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to consider other business of importance. Mr. Joel W. Mason presided. After calling the roll, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the election contests in the First, Sixth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-first Districts was read. In the First District there was no contest, only a protest. The condition of affairs in this district had been the subject of repeated investigation, and the whole subject was fully entered into. The report recommended the passage of a resolution that the sitting delegates were entitled to their seats, and that the protest be referred to the Executive Committee. In the Sixth District it is charged that serious irregularities occurred. It is said that there was considerable delay in opening the polls, and after the voting began, and the first fifty votes, which were mainly for the Smith party, had been cast, that it proceeded slowly, and with frequent interruptions; that the Police were present in considerable numbers, under the command of the Captain of the precinct; that the line of voters, which extended down the stairs and out into the street, was frequently broken and driven back by the Police, so that many who had been waiting from 7 o'clock were unable to get into the room until after 11, and after the ballot-box had been taken away; that the Captain of the precinct was directed to notify those waiting outside that the polls were closed; that the inspectors refused to declare the polls closed at the request of the supervisors, upon the ground that there were upward of 150 voters waiting outside the room to vote; that the supervisors then themselves declared the polls closed, and directed the removal of the ballot-box to the station-house, when they counted the votes, the inspectors remaining at the head-quarters ready to receive, and receiving, votes subsequently offered; that seventy-five votes from members of the association were received by the inspectors after the removal of the box, of which a poll-list was kept, many of them from voters who had been all the evening trying to get an opportunity to vote, and had been kept out of the room by the Police; that seventy-three votes were cast for the ticket headed J. N. Theobald before the removal of the box, while only sixty-three were returned for that ticket, and that the Captain of the Police was abusive and interfered with the voters in an unwarrantable manner, and obstructed the progress of the election; and testimony, oral and by affidavit, was produced in support of these charges. Upon the other side these statements are mainly denied, and the report of the supervisors, Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Marshall B. Blake, and James Fare, was offered as the evidence to sustain the denial. No other testimony was given contradicting the witnesses for the contestants, but it was stated, as explaining the progress of the voting, that a large number of names upon the roll were signed by the Secretary, and not by the persons thus fraudulently made members of the association. The committee, under the circumstances, thought a new election should be ordered, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither the sitting members nor the contestants are entitled to seats as delegates from the Sixth District, and that a new election for delegates to the Central Committee of the members of the association in said district shall be held under the supervision of three inspectors to be appointed by the Central Committee; that such inspectors have authority to fix the time and place of holding such election, with power also to correct the roll, but in so doing shall not add the name of any person not duly elected by the association, and shall strike off the name of no person duly elected except upon proof that he has removed from the district or been duly expelled.

In the Fifteenth District the complaint was that the line of voters was filled with large numbers of persons who were not entitled to vote, and prevented a proper election. The committee recommended "That neither the sitting members nor the contestants were entitled to seats as delegates from the Fifteenth District, and that a new election for delegates to the Central Committee and officers of the association in said district be held, under the supervision of three inspectors, to be appointed by the Central Committee; that such inspectors have authority to fix the time and place of holding such election, with power, also, to correct the roll, but in so doing shall not add the name of any person not duly elected by the association, and shall strike off the name of no person duly elected, except upon proof that he has removed from the district or been duly expelled."

In regard to the contest in the Twenty-first Ward, after a careful consideration the committee recommended that the ticket headed by Nelson Crawford be recognized and adopted. The report of the committee was received and accepted.

The following important report relative to the motion made by Commissioner Russell, at the last meeting of the committee, was read and adopted:

Your committee, although failing to perceive the propriety or pertinency of referring the question of privilege raised by one of the delegates from the Twentieth District, at the last meeting of the Central Committee, to them, have considered the subject, and submit the following report: It is well known that the causes which led to the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, under the direction of the State Central Committee, was the controlling influence in the management of its machinery which the Democratic Party had been able to acquire, and the chief object pursued was to restore the reins of power to Republicans both in name and in fact, and to provide against the recurrence of a similar calamity. It was obvious that the most effective mode of reaching this result would be to exclude from office in the district associations and from the Central Committee all persons holding such relations to the Democratic Party that they might be constrained to serve its purposes. A provision embodying this idea was prepared and made a part of the constitution of the district associations in the following form:

ART. 14. No person shall be eligible for any office in the association, nor for delegate to the Central Committee, nor to any convention, who directly or indirectly holds any office (other than that of Notary Public) under Democratic authority; and all offices, the power of appointment to which is vested in any Democrat or in any board or body, a majority of whose members are Democrats, or in any board or body whose members are appointed by any Democrat, shall be considered as held under Democratic authority, and votes cast for any person holding such an office shall be null and void, and any person or persons other than such office-holder receiving the highest number of votes, shall be deemed and returned as elected; and any person given to any person not eligible under this constitution, shall be null and void.

This article is sufficiently explicit, and requires no further amendment, unless it be in enabling there were, however, other positions which might be held by Republicans, in which the character of the duties or the demands of the service were such as to make it at least injudicious that they should become active partisans, or even members of the associations. Police officers and firemen were particularly suggested as belonging to such a class. They are subject to a *quasi* military discipline, liable to be transferred from one part of the City to another at any moment without notice, and employed in duties which, if properly discharged, forbid their engaging in the excitement of a political canvass. While, therefore, it may happen, under Providence, that these departments should be administered by Republicans, or by a non-partisan board—than which give us democracy pure and simple—still it was deemed wise to remove the temptation to candidate officers as far as might be from the temptation to neglect their proper duties in performing imaginary service to the party. To meet this view an amendment to article 6 was submitted to the district associations and adopted, and is now a part of the Constitution. It provides as follows:

"No officer, member, or employe of the Police or Fire Departments, other than clerks, shall be eligible to membership; and if any member shall, after his election, accept a position under either of said departments, he shall thereby forfeit his membership."

The question of privilege raised by the member from the Twentieth District, as your committee understand it, is this: Does a person who is a member of a district association, by accepting the position of Police Commissioner, forfeit his membership, and thereby vacate his office of delegate to the Central Committee? It is only the last clause of the amendment which can be imagined to relate to this question, as persons referred to have been members of Republican associations much longer than they have occupied official positions. The Police Department is one of numerous departments created by the City charter, and if it is therein declared that this department shall have for its head a board, to consist of five persons, to be known as Police Commissioners. This board, with its Cerberean head, constitutes the Police Department in the sense of the constitution, and to become a member of the board is not accepting "a position under" the department.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to elaborate an argument upon a proposition so simple as this. The distinction between the head of a department and the subordinate officer in clearly marked. It is enough to say that in their judgment the case supposed is neither within the letter of the constitution nor the mischief it was designed to prevent. Your committee therefore recommend that the question be set at rest by a vote that those members of district associations who have accepted the positions of Police Commissioners have not thereby forfeited their membership of such associations, nor ceased to be delegates to the Central Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.
BENJ. K. PHELPS,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
H. M. RUGGLES,
DAVID H. CROWLEY, Committee.

Mr. Darling moved that the committee proceed to the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year, which was carried.

Collector Arthur—I move that the committee proceed to elect a chairman forthwith, and that gentlemen nominate candidates. I nominate for that position the present Chairman, Hugh Gardner. [Applause.]

The proposition was carried with cheers.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Darling and Lambier was appointed to escort Mr. Gardner to the chair.

Mr. Gardner said: I did not expect, gentlemen, to be elected by acclamation. All that I can say is that I thank you for this continued evidence of your confidence in me, and will do the best I can to serve you faithfully. [Applause.] We will now proceed to the election of a First Vice President.

On the motion of Mr. Lambier, Mr. Joel W. Mason was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Strachan nominated as Second Vice President Colonel Bellard, and Mr. White nominated Colonel Murphy as Treasurer. The nominations were carried unanimously. Mr. George W. Lyons was elected Secretary on the motion of Mr. White. James R. Davis and Edward Lawrence were nominated for Assistant Secretary, and in a poll Mr. Davis was declared elected.

A resolution in reference to the organization of associations in Westchester County was referred to the Executive Committee, as was also a petition for recognition by the Twenty-third Ward.

The association adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF M'CLURE IN PHILADELPHIA—STOKELEY'S MAJORITY 11,000 TO 14,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—McClure, in the municipal election which occurred to-day, sustained a crushing defeat, Stokely, his opponent, being elected by a majority which will range from 11,000 to 14,000. The returns have not yet been received from all the wards in the city, and consequently it will be impossible to give the exact figures. This result has completely demoralized the Municipal Reform organization and the Democracy, and has proved a telling blow, which was not the least expected by them. The most intense excitement prevailed all day, and so general was the attention given to the election that business was almost wholly suspended, and especially was this noticeable in the wholesale quarters and in the manufacturing districts of Kensington. The streets were crowded with people, and the city wore somewhat of a holiday appearance. The campaign had been fought so desperately and so much interest had been awakened that it had the direct tendency of bringing out an unusually heavy vote. In all the wards the increase in the votes over that of last year was very perceptible, and this helped to swell the majority for the Republican ticket.

To-night the excitement reached fever heat, and the streets in the neighborhood of the newspaper offices and political head-quarters were thronged with anxious seekers after news. In front of the McClure Head-quarters, in the *Press* Building, at Seventh and Chestnut streets, an immense concourse of the friends of the Reform candidate gathered, and waited patiently for the announcement of the returns; but as the general character of the figures was opposite from what was expected the disappointment was great.

Your correspondent interviewed McClure about 11 o'clock to-night, and asked him what he was expecting. His reply was: "I have been cheated clean out of it." Chestnut street was enlivened by Republican clubs and delegations, headed by bands of music, which saluted the re-elected Mayor at his office, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, while the heartiest enthusiasm was manifest and the cheering continuous.

Last night the leading Republicans calculated upon a majority of about 3,000, and some of the less sanguine declared that if 1,800 was obtained, it would be satisfactory. The tremendous majority which the ticket has received to-day has taken them completely by surprise, as it has astonished every one else. In the early part of this evening, a transparency was placed in front of the McClure head-quarters, bearing an inscription to the following effect: "A. K. McClure, the Centennial Candidate for Mayor is Elected."

The election was by no means a quiet one, and considerable violence and disorder prevailed. In the Tenth and Nineteenth Wards, as well as in several others, citizens were knocked down at the polls, and free fights occurred. The infamous Reading Hose gang operated extensively in the former ward and raided upon two polling-places, driving the voters away. There is no doubt that considerable repeating was accomplished, notwithstanding the new Constitution provided admirable protection to the ballot. The Nineteenth Ward gives Stokely a majority of about 2,000, and in all the Democratic wards, such as the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Sixteenth he makes large gains. His majority in 1871 was 9,080. McClure was repudiated by the Democratic Party, and had he received the full strength of this organization, together with the Republicans repudiating the Ring, his chances for election would have been excellent.

The remainder of the City ticket was elected by majority, which will not fall far below that given to Mr. Stokey. Gen. C. T. H. Collis is elected City Solicitor and Thomas J. Smith Receiver of Taxes. The Ring candidates for City Councils have also been very generally elected.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR CHOSEN IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—The first election under the new Constitution occurred to-day, and was one of the quietest, yet most earnestly-contested, political battles ever fought in this city. The day was beautiful, and an average vote was polled. All kinds of side issues—trivial many of them—were brought to bear against the Republican candidate for Mayor, W. C. McCarthy, with the result of cutting down the majority from the 2,154 for Gov. Hartranft to about 1,500. The hourly counts, usual under the old law, were forbidden by the new, and it was not until the polls were closed that counting commenced. Before that hour Guthrie's friends were hopeful and even jubilant, claiming his election by 500. The official returns have caused them to change their tune, and they are now quiet and chapfallen. Hershberger, the Temperance candidate, received a very small vote. Magee, for City Treasurer, and Snodgrass, for Controller, are elected by near 2,000 majority.

In Allegheny City the excitement was kept at fever heat throughout the day. Challenging was freely indulged in at every precinct, and the voting proceeded slowly. Col. D. L. Smith ran hopelessly behind his ticket, the contest being between Ormsby Phillips, Independent Republican, and Fairley, Democrat. The contest between these two was very close, but Phillips is elected by a small majority. So far as heard from there was no disturbance in either of the cities during the day. To the closing of the rum shops until after the close of the polls, may be attributed the good order of the day.

READING.

READING, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Democratic candidate for Auditor was elected by 250 majority. There is a Democratic majority of 3 in the Common Council, and a Republican majority of 1 in the Select Council.

READING' Pa., Feb. 17.—The Common Council will stand fourteen for each party. The Select Council stands—Republicans, five; Democrats, four: giving the Republicans one majority on joint ballot.

ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 17.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this city. Gillen, for Mayor, has over 300 majority.

ALLENTOWN.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 17.—Col. T. H. Good, Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by 131 majority. The Democratic gain in this city over last year's election is 168.

EASTON.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—At the municipal election in Easton, to-day, Mayor A. B. Howell, Republican, was elected Mayor by 372 majority. The Republicans carried five out of the seven wards, regaining control of the City Councils.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The autopsy of the Siamese twins is still going on, but the Commissioners decline to make anything public. Dr. Pancoast stated to-night the results, as published by some newspapers, were merely conjectures, and almost entirely incorrect. The College of Physicians meet to-morrow night to hear the report.

THE WILKESBARRE, PENN., MAYORALTY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—M. A. Kearney, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Wilkesbarre, to-day, over four Democratic and two Republican competitors.

REVOLVERS ALL ROUND.

Louis Bissi and Dominico Assine, two Italians, were held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of firing at Officer Martin, of the Eighth Precinct. It appears the two secondrels were fighting on the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, and the officer attempted to separate them, whereupon Assine drew a revolver and fired at the officer, but missed him. The latter was pulled by a shot from his pistol, which took effect in Assine's shoulder. Both

ALBANY.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MANHATTAN CLUB CHARTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Annual Appropriation bill was considered to-day in the House in the Committee of the Whole.

A proposition made by Mr. Alberger to appropriate $6,000 for the expenses of the Bureau of Inspection of Steam-boilers was almost unanimously voted down, several members taking occasion to give expression to sentiments of by no means a complimentary character as to the management and utility of the said bureau.

Messrs. Alvord, Beebe, and others opposed the grant of an appropriation of $6,000 to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, but unsuccessfully.

The bill of Mr. Prince, in regard to the safe keeping of lunatics, and which provides that no person shall hereafter be incarcerated as a lunatic without there has been previously obtained a certificate testifying to his insanity from two of the Commissioners of Lunacy, to be appointed by the Governor, gave rise to a protracted discussion.

To meet the objections of the opponents of the bill it was amended by providing that the certificate of lunacy of the Commissioners shall be certified by a Judge or Justice of a Court of Record, and that it shall be at his discretion to order the case to be heard by a jury. The bill in its present shape will undoubtedly pass the House. It is to be hoped that when it goes to the Senate its fate will be different from last session, when it was smothered in committee, owing, it was charged, to the exertions of a lobby employed by the keepers of private insane asylums.

JURISDICTION OF SURROGATES.

The Senate session this morning was remarkable for nothing but its exceeding dullness. Only two bills were introduced; one, presented, by Senator Gross, relates to the jurisdiction of Surrogates, and provides that executors may be removed for misconduct in office, mismanagement of trust property, or insolvency. They may also be required to give security in case of their removal from the State, or, in default thereof, be removed.

INCORPORATING THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Senator Fox's bill to incorporate the Manhattan Club, came up in Committee of the Whole, when Senator King objected to its further progression, on the ground that the club could as well be incorporated under the general law, and needed no special legislation. Mr. Fox, in a short but effective speech, supported the bill, and demonstrated that the general law did not provide for the incorporation of institutions owning property that exceeded $500,000 in value. After much discussion the bill was ordered to a third reading.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Senator Gross' bill regarding the inspection of steam boilers which has given rise to so much discussion, was passed to-day. It provides that,

All steam users, manufacturers, or corporations possessing the guaranteed certificates, unrevoked and in full life, of any company organized for the purpose of making guaranteed steam boiler inspections exclusively, and which have complied with the insurance laws of the State of New-York, having duly filed a statement with the Superintendent of Insurance, or other authorized officer, of its conditions, and duly paid license fees and taxes, shall be exempt from any further inspections and from the pains and penalties of the above-named acts, provided the sum insured be equal to twenty-five per cent. of the appraised value of such boiler.

Any company organized for the purpose of making guaranteed steam-boiler inspections exclusively, and which have complied with the law set forth in the first section of this amended act, shall, at least once in each month, make and file returns under oath with the Inspector in Chief, except in the City and County of New-York, and for said City and County with the Board of Commissioners of Police, of all inspections made by them of steam boilers and of all certificates issued by them, and those at the time of making said return either in full force, unrevoked or canceled. Each and every company so organized, and failing to make said returns as aforesaid shall pay the penal sum of $50 for each and every failure or neglect to make and file said returns, the same to be recovered by suit to be brought by said Inspector in Chief, except in the City and County of New-York, and in said City and County by said Commissioners of Police.

SHERIFF'S FEES.

Another bill of considerable importance relating to Sheriff's fees, introduced by the same gentleman, was also passed to-day. Its provisions are that

Section 1 of the act entitled "An act in relation to the fees of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to the fees of Referees in sales in partition cases," passed May fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sales of real estate hereafter made in the City and County of New-York, under the decree or judgment of any court, may be made by the Sheriff of said City and County, or by a Referee appointed for that purpose, by such judgment or decree; but when any sale is made by any officer other than the Sheriff, no greater sum shall be charged or allowed as fees than as prescribed in section two of this act.

FORGED LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

A bill to define and punish the obtaining of employment in positions of trust upon false representation or forged letters of recommendation, which is similar to the law new in force in England, was presented some time ago by Senator Robertson, and passed to-day. It stipulates that any person who shall present any forged letter or forged certificate of recommendation, or make any false statement in writing as to his or her name or residence or previous employments, and thereupon shall obtain appointment to any position of trust, the duties of which are wholly or in part to collect, or receive, or disburse money, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail, not to exceed one year, or by fine not to exceed the sum of $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Mr. Hammond's bill, in relation to the United States deposit fund, and which directed the Commissioners for loaning the fund to require payment of the mortgages given to them, was most effectually killed in the House this evening. The opponents of the measure showed that in a time of financial distress like the present it would mean ruin to the farmers to be compelled to pay the mortgages. On other grounds, also, they condemned the policy of calling in the loan at all, contending that it was well and safely invested, and yielded a fair rate of interest.

THE EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The bill of Mr. Alberger in regard to the Industrial Exhibition Company was considered in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Blumenthal, of New-York, made a motion to report progress on the bill in order that members might have ample opportunity to examine its provisions with the thoroughness and care which, in the light of the previous record of the company, the subject demanded. The clause repealing the portion of the act of last session directing the Mayor and commonalty of New-York to loan the company $2,500,000, was so vague and intricate as to give reasonable cause for suspicion. Mr. Alberger explained that the repealing clause was absolute. That the company did not now seek a dollar of the City's money, and only asked to be placed in a position to enter on the work of erecting the exhibition building, a work which involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, which foreign capitalists were prepared to furnish, would prove a great benefit to the people of New-York City and of the entire State. The motion of Mr. Blumenthal prevailed, Mr. Alberger assenting.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation to-night gave a hearing to the opponents and advocates of the bill reducing the rates of wharfage fifty per cent. On the part of the ship-owners and merchants, Col. Lansing urged that the passage of the act three years ago, doubling the rates of wharfage charged previous to that time, was attributable to the corrupt Tammany Ring. The present bill only repealed that iniquitous measure and restored matters to the old condition. Mr. Murray, on behalf of the Wharf-owners' Association, claimed that the rates paid at present were hardly remunerative.

PRO RATA FREIGHT CHARGES.

The Committee on Railroads, on Thursday next, will give a hearing to any persons who may have any arguments to advance for or against the Pro Rata Freight bill.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The commission to award the prize of $100,000 offered by the Legislature for the best invention to use steam as a motive power on the canals, held a preliminary meeting to-day to consider their report. As mentioned in THE TIMES some weeks ago, the commission will probably apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act that will be free from certain conditions of a technical character that are contained in the present one, and which have hampered them in arriving at a decision. The Commissioners are of the opinion that either the Baxter or Newman boat fulfills all the important conditions required.

THE CHAMBERS STREET RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day had under consideration the Chambers Street Railroad bill, and heard arguments in favor of and against the measure. It is understood that a majority of the committee are in favor of the bill, and that it will be reported upon favorably. Agents of the Belt Line Road are using every effort to delay its passage.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SENATOR COE.

The special committee before whom the Brooklyn *Argus* reporter was requested to substantiate his statements in reference to Senator Coe, held a preliminary meeting this afternoon. From the testimony taken, it is evident that the charges of card-playing and bribery made against the Senator cannot be substantiated. The reporter, however, showed that he had not transmitted the charges. Demas Barnes, the publisher of the *Argus*, is to be summoned before the committee.

THE GREAT BOND FORGERS—IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

ONE OF THE GANG CAPTURED IN LONDON AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY—DR. BLAISDELL ARRESTED.

William A. Pinkerton, the well-known private detective, who went to Europe last December to find Stephen Raymond, one of the great New-York Railway bond forgers, returned on the steamer Republic, yesterday, with the accused person. He was taken before District Attorney Phelps, and subsequently locked up in the Tombs. He declined to talk about his case. He wore a long Ulster overcoat, with a high silk hat, and spoke and behaved like a gentleman. There are two indictments against him. One of them charges him with negotiating the sale of thirty forged New-York Central Railroad bonds to Mr. S. V. White, a Wall-street banker, for $30,000. He was introduced to the latter by P. B. Roberts, a stock-broker. The second indictment alleges that he passed sixteen similar bonds on a bank in Elmira. He is said to have realized about $25,000 out of his operations. The remainder of the proceeds went to Stephen Roberts and William Gleason, the instigators of the forgeries, who are in the Tombs awaiting trial on sixty-eight indictments. While on a drunken debauch, at the hotel of William Scott, near Fort Hamilton, last Summer, Raymond had all his money stolen from him by the noted "Red" Leary and one James Hoey, a professional thief. His criminal associates collected a purse for him to help him out of the City after the discovery of the forgeries and the capture of several of the perpetrators. The wife of a Jersey City Alderman, and daughter of a wealthy Washington Market butcher, fled with him. He was apprehended in London on the 3d of January. He lived in high fashion in London, and was passing there as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. At the time of his arrest Inspector Shaw, of Scotland Yard, found a large roll of bank-note paper on Raymond's person which, it transpired, he had had made by hand at a paper mill in Northamptonshire, to be used in forging English securities, in co-operation with English swindlers. Raymond was pointed out in a crowd of persons, before Justice Henry, by Mr. S. H. Tilgham, of this City, as the one who sold the bonds to Mr. White, of Wall street. He was detained sixteen days before the extradition warrant was issued. Raymond is well known to the New-York Police. He has served a term in State Prison for pocket-picking. During his operations in Wall street he assumed the name of Charles Seymour.

Dr. Alvah Blaisdell was arrested by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being one of the band of forgers. His house in East Twenty-first street, near Third avenue, is said to have been the place where most of the forgeries were committed, and it is also alleged that he had a part interest with Roberts and Gleason in the enterprise. He was committed to the Tombs to await trial on nineteen indictments which have been found against him. Dr. Blaisdell, it will be remembered, is one of the persons who were involved in the Cunningham-Burdell murder case. He was sent to prison in 1869 for swindling the Government. District Attorney Phelps considers the arrest of Raymond and Blaisdell very important. He now has all the men who figured in the great bond forgeries as principals or accomplices except Gottlieb Engels, the expert, who wrote the signatures, and Williamson and Ralston, who sold some of the bonds.

Two arrests have been made this week in connection with the case, but the names of the prisoners and their whereabouts are kept secret.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

THE LONDON TIMES' ESTIMATE OF THE RESULT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Times* says the final result of the elections may be exactly stated as follows:

Conservatives returned 351; Liberals and Home Rulers 302. Of these 466 were elected after a contest.

The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2,500,000. This is a considerable falling off from the figures of the last general election, and indicates that the abstentions from voting were numerous.

CORONERS' CASES.

On the night of the 8th instant Michael Gillespie, a laborer, instead of attending a wake to which he purposed going, entered Crummen's liquor store, No. 63 Mulberry street, where he remained drinking until nearly 7 o'clock in the morning. At that time John Gillen, another laborer, entered the saloon and disputed with one Martin, saying that he could fight any man in the block. Gillespie began to laugh, when Gillen turned on him and asked him what he meant. Gillespie told Gillen to go away. He left the saloon and returned in a few minutes, having in his hand a heavy stick, with which he struck Gillespie on the wrist. Both men clinched and fell through the saloon door to the sidewalk, where Gillen, who had a pocket-knife in his hand, stabbed Gillespie in the left breast. The wounded man was removed to the Park Hospital, where he died yesterday. Gillen is locked up in the Tombs. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.....Deputy Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination yesterday evening on the body of Isaac Henderson, the negro shot and killed at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets by James Purvis, a brakeman on the New-York Central Railroad. The ball was found to have entered the left temple and lodged in the brain. Purvis is locked up to await the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner Woltman.

SHIP-BUILDING.

A new schooner, to cost about $20,000, will be launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Hand & Sons, at East Setauket, Long Island, the present month. Her dimensions are: Length, 90 feet; beam, 26 feet; hold, 10 feet; between decks, 4½ feet; tonnage, 300. She is built for service in the South American trade. The same builders will shortly commence the construction of a bark of about 800 tons, to cost $40,000. Wm. Bacon is building at his yard a brig for Capt. Albert Davis, of Mount Sinai, to cost $41,000.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, One of the primary objects of the association is the commercial prosperity of New-York; and

Whereas, The objects of the Rapid Transit Association are closely allied to ours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the said association in all proper efforts to obtain rapid transit, and the members of the association are hereby invited to attend the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Feb. 23.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the Yorkville Police Court, two young men named Joseph Reilly and Thomas Henderson were committed by Justice Murray, for an attempt to steal cellar gratings. William Bennett, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from John McDevitt, of Tremont, was committed for trial. The watch was found on the person of the prisoner. Richard O'Birken was held to answer for assaulting Officer McEverty, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

OUTRAGES ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Thomas Rourke, a sailor of the English ship Corinth, plying between this City and the West India Islands, yesterday complained to United States Commissioner Shields of bad treatment received by him from one Eaton, the mate of the vessel. Another sailor, named Delaney, made a similar complaint on the previous day against the engineer of the Rina, of the same line. The Commissioner could take no action for want of jurisdiction.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 143, amounting to $37,199 31. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $41,828 47; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $16,319 82; from collection of assessments, $1,344 [illegible]; from rents, $1,000; from sales of real estate, $785 63; from miscellaneous, $96 95; from Historic Mayor's Office, $25. Total, $61,380 31.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

REFORM IN THE REVENUE LAWS.

THE MOIETIES—A NEW NOMINATION FOR COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The delegations of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Schultz and Stevens, with their counsel and Messrs. Hyde and Spaulding from the Boston Board of Trade, were before the House Committee on Ways and Means this morning for a hearing on the subject of a reform in the Revenue laws and a repeal of the Moiety act. Pending the printing of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House on the subject, and in the absence of the Customs officers of the principal ports who were to appear, no action was taken to-day, and the hearing is postponed till Tuesday, the 3d of March.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

It is understood the President has decided to make a new nomination for Collector of Customs at Boston, and that he will name the person who shall be agreed on by the majority of the Massachusetts delegation. Such action by the President, it is considered, will be a serious and ruinous defeat for Butler. A great number of telegrams have passed between Washington and Boston and Maine on this subject, which were of a character to indicate that Massachusetts was pretty thoroughly shaken up by the nomination of Simmons.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The date of the dinner to Chief Justice Waite has been fixed by him on Monday evening, March 2.

MR. DAWES' SPEECH.

Mr. Dawes' speech is printed in the *Record* this morning, and has been very carefully examined to-day by many members of the House, and replies will soon be attempted.

THE MOIETIES STATEMENT.

The statement of the Treasury Department in regard to moieties will not be in print for two days more at least. Two or three days will be required to print the Sanborn contracts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GENEVA AWARD—GEN. BUTLER'S BILL.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day considered the report of Gen. Butler on the Geneva award, in connection with his bill on the subject, which is substantially the same as the one he introduced during the former Congress. Several important points are to be agreed upon before maturing the bill, among which are the following: Shall the cases of those who suffered by Confederate naval depredations, but who were excluded by the Geneva Tribunal, share in the award? their claims amounting to $1,200,000. And next, whether insurers and those who took war risks should partake of the award, or should the Government assume all the losses and pay the losers to the extent of the award? The suggestion that the various amounts claimed be recovered by suit before courts, is deemed by the committee too cumbrous, and therefore the disposal of the award will be through a commission. Owing to the importance of the subject, involving an expenditure of $15,500,000 in gold, converted into bonds, with the accumulated interest, and in consequence of the differing views of the members of the committee, several weeks may elapse before the bill will be perfected.

AWARDS OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

The awards made to-day for the ensuing four years' postal service in the Pacific States and Territories were generally at rates very greatly reduced from the present cost of the same service. For instance, the mail service on the route from Kelton, Utah, to the Dalles, Oregon, which has for the past four years cost $224,000 per annum, was to-day let for $67,900 per annum, and the route from Prescott, Arizona, to San Bernandina, Cal., was let for $23,800 per year, which is one-tenth the present cost. Another contract at $48,000 per annum. The route from Corinne, Utah, to Helena, Montana, was let at $15,000, a saving of two-thirds. In these and similar cases there are a number of other low bids, indicating that very material reductions will be effected even if the lowest bidders forfeit their deposits and fail to perform the service. Certified checks amounting to about $1,500,000 are on deposit with the Postmaster General as security for the good faith of the various bidders, and will be retained by him until the new service goes into operation.

THE MONITOR DICTATOR.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a telegram from Commander Braine, commanding the United States steamer Juniata, dated Savannah, saying that he parted company with the monitor Dictator, which the Juniata had in tow, on the night of the 14th inst. off Charleston, the weather being thick at the time, and the sea running heavy, and that the Dictator had not arrived at Savannah on the night of the 15th. Commander Braine suggests that she may have gone on to Key West, but it is thought at the Navy Department that she has more likely been drifted off shore, and is waiting better weather to put into port. The Dictater is known as a good sea boat, one of the best of her class in the service.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Clark H. Wells has been detached from the command of the Shenandoah, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Frank Courtis, from the receivingship Independence, and ordered to the coast survey steamer Hapless, relieving Lieut. Henry B. Mansfield, who is ordered to return home and report his arrival; Lieut. Allan G. Paul has been ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Master Wm. H. Reade has been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rexley has been ordered to the Sabine; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Miller, to the Saugus.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, and at the suggestion of Prof. Henry, the Signal Office has assumed such charge of the system of meteorological observation, hitherto conducted by the Smithsonian Institution, as may be found consistent with the public service. The institution retains for the present all the records of observations which have been accumulating there during the last twenty-five years, and continues the work of their reduction and discussion up to the end of the year 1873.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMMISSION.

Major William McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to report to the President of the United States Isthmus Canal Commission for duty in connection with the examination of the proposed routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean; and Capt. William H. Heur, of the Engineer Corps, will report to Major McFarland for the same purpose temporarily.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Poland, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, will to-morrow report favorably a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its relation to pauperism, crime, and the public welfare. A kindred bill is already upon the Senate calendar, and by a vote of the Senate is placed first on the list, and will be called up to-morrow by Senator Wright, of Iowa, and probably passed during the morning hour.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs were engaged to-day in the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Department of State, and agreed to the clause for the appointment of a Third Assistant Secretary.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Chief Justice Waite arrived in this city last night, and is stopping at the Arlington Hotel. He called upon the President at noon to-day, and remained until the Cabinet met, was formally presented to each member, and some time was passed in pleasant conversation.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

The select committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia will not again meet for business until Gov. Shepherd shall have furnished the detailed information required. The committee have not as yet called upon the memorialists to present specific charges and name witnesses.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,023,204; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,315,000; coin, $[illegible]; including coin certificates, $44,406,200; outstanding legal tenders, $361,308,267.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

A change has been made in the original detail for the Howard Court of Inquiry, the special War Department order convening it containing the name of Col. J. J. Reynolds, of the Third Cavalry, in the place of Gen. Holt, as was at first intended.

OBITUARY.

KING LUNALILO, OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Australian mail steam-ship City of Melbourne, which has arrived at San Francisco, brings intelligence of the death of King Lunalilo, of the Sandwich Islands. His death took place on the 3d inst., at his palace, on the Island of Hawaii. His demise had been expected for several days. The members of the Cabinet were called together at once, and a meeting of the Legislative Assembly was ordered for the 19th inst., to consider the condition of the affairs of the Government. The late King was scarcely thirteen months on the throne, having only been elected by popular vote on the 1st of January, 1873, to succeed the former King Kamehamaha, who died on the 11th December, 1872. He was very popular with his subjects, as shown by the fact that there was only one vote cast against him at the election. The election by the people was subsequently ratified by an unanimous vote of the Legislature, and his coronation took place on the 8th January, 1873, when he made an address eulogising the late King, and promising to maintain the character of the Government transmitted to him. He was born on the 31st January 1835, and was baptized by

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions held at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 17, were not attended with a marked degree of success as will be seen by a review of the proceedings as follows:

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100, located on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street, for $12,700, over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $30,338, making the total sum realized $43,038. The purchaser of the property was H. W. Coates. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at public auction, disposed of the leasehold property No. 5 Fifth avenue, east side, between Waverley and Clinton places, embracing a lot 27 by 100, with a four-story high-stoop brick and marble dwelling-house, 90 feet deep thereon, for $25,000, the purchaser being Algernon S. Sullivan. The lease is one from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years with renewals; ground rent $1,000 per annum. This property sold very cheap, for the house, it was stated, cost $46,000. The only other sale effected was one by Wm. Kennelly, who, by order of the executors of the estate of James Cummings, deceased, sold a lot, 25 by about 118, on Bolivar street, Brooklyn, west of Canton street, for $1,200, to John Riley. Jere. Johnson, Jr., offered for sale, at public auction, the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 301 Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis street, and the similar building and lot adjoining, No. 299 Delancey street. No. 301 was knocked down for $29,000, and No. 299 for $20,000, but neither sold. The Trustees' sale of lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, by A. H. Nicolay & Co., was adjourned to the 25th inst., an injunction having been granted in the case, which is to be argued on the 24th inst. The legal sale of property on Fourth street, by B. P. Fairchild, was adjourned to March 7. No other business was transacted.

W. H. Falconer, No. 100 Fourth avenue, reports having sold at private contract the three-story brick house and lot, 18 by 68, No. 20 Second street, for $13,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of property, said to be located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, no further details being contained in the legal notice.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot 189 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet West of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, Missouri.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

4 lots, Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner of 98th st., together forming one plot in size 100.11x100, sold in one parcel $43,338

By V. K. Stevenson Jr.

1 4-story high-stoop brick and marble house and lot, leasehold, No. 5 5th av., e. s., between Waverley and Clinton places, lot 27x100, house 90 ft. deep, lease Sailors' Snug Harbor, term 21 years with renewals, ground rent $1,000 per annum 25,000

BROOKLYN.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 lot, Bolivar st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Canton st., 25x117.4x25x119.11 .... $1,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 16.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 83d st., 102.2x94x102.2x92.11 — $100,000
Bleecker st., e. s., 93.8 ft. s. of Grove st., 13.3x75 — 8,000
Springfield st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Cortlandt st., 50x100; Melrose South — 2,500
1st st., s. s., lot 35, map Wilton Port Morris, 25x100 — 2,600
13th st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x75 — 6,750
28th st., s. s., 420.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.6x133.3x24.6x132.6 — 2,890
28th st., s. s., 420.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.10x133.3x24.10x132.6 — 1,000
33d st., s. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.6x98.9 — 20,000
37th st., n. s., 296 ft. e. of Lexington av. 14.8x80 — 7,000
46th st., s. s., 391.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 21.6x100.5 — 41,000
51st st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5 — 6,750
57th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x90 — 31,000
60th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5 — 19,000
70th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th av., 75x100.5 — 18,000
89th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100; 78th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100; also, gore commencing on 78th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., thence n. 100 ft., thence w. about 135 ft., thence s. e. about 175 ft., big gore — 1,000
111th st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x100.11 — 20,000
121st st., n. s., 278.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x100.11 — 15,000
121st st., n. s., 242.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x100.11 — 15,000
126th st., s. s., between 9th av. and 10th av., at junction southerly side Lawrence st., 9.10x4.9x8.9, gore — 250
134th st., n. s., 256.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 16.8x100, Morrisania — 10,000
145th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Clifton av., 25x100, Morrisania — 1,000
Avenue A, w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 120th st., 40.4x85 — 6,500
Madison av., s. w. cor. 30th st., 24.9x95 — 50,000
8th av., w. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 52d st., 25.1x100 — 17,000
6th av., w. s. cor. 144th st., 24.11x100 — 7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 317, 5 years, per year — 1,400
54th st., No. 36 West, 3 years, per year — 1,500
6th av., No. 211, 4 years, per year, and repairs — 3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 30x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house. It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. S. GAVEY,
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

A LARGE NUMBER OF
HOUSES TO RENT,
Furnished and unfurnished.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, AND STABLE ON rear of the lot; room for eight horses; good dwelling-house with eleven rooms; lot 25x100 feet; in West 16th inst., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $11,500; terms easy. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 5th st., Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 16 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st. 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON SOUTH-west corner of 116th st. and Avenue A, junction of "east-side" and "across-town" boulevards; location unexceptionable; price reasonable; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

WE HAVE AN ACTUAL PURCHASER FOR a good medium or full sized house, situated between Park and 6th av., on or near Murray Hill, at a price not to exceed $50,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$46,000.—FINE MODERN BROWN-stone house, complete order, 54th st., quite near 5th av.; also, three-story brown-stone house, 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; $27,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 18 West 25th st., near Broadway; first class, five story, high stoop, brown stone; 32x60, and two-story extension, by ½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.—FOR sale or to let furnished, No. 10 West 25th st., near Broadway; four story, English basement, brown stone; 18x60x½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.
First-class houses, Nos. 205 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL, A first-class four-story brown-stone full-size house; price, $100,000; also, another very fine house on 5th av., near 32d st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 21 West 24th st., near Broadway, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x98.9; bay window, &c.; price, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late David Hoadley, the five-story building, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway; terms easy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four-story, with large extension; high stoop, west, and near 5th av. Price $45,000. P. F. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THAT FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 54 West [illegible] price $37,000. GEORGE MOORE, West Side [illegible]

HOUSES WANTED [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 255x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequalled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof house, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house; modern improvements throughout, situate in the most desirable part of Hoboken; possession at any time; terms reasonable. Apply to HAZEN KIMBALL, Office, Hoboken Fire Insurance Company, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

FOR SALE AT CATSKILL—A SPLENDID country seat, a new dwelling containing nine rooms, all the modern improvements; size of lot, 72 feet front by 510 feet deep; two barns and necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit; price $7,000. Photographs of the same can be seen at the office of BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome st.

A LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY house, containing eight rooms, in good order, located three-quarters of a mile from Cranford Station, from one to ten acres of land, to let low to a good tenant. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FARM WITHIN one mile of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in this City, including mansion, two cottages, out-buildings, garden, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

50,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE AND live oak timber land, in Florida (near water;) price, 50 cents per acre. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—GRANITE QUARries on Midland Railroad, twenty-six miles from New-York. M. J. RYERSON, Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J.

JAQUES, NO. 208 BROADWAY, OFFERS ELEGANT new house at Plainfield, 20 per cent. below cost, if sold this week; very great bargain.

COAL, IRON, AND SALT LANDS.—100,000, 50,000, 3,566 acres near railroad; low price. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone-front house for sale or to let, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box 1,339 Post Office.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, ten to fifteen rooms; terms to suit. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.
NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,
TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1874,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty third Ward of the City of New-York. Title of property is indisputable.
Terms of sale, cash; title indisputable. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
The above sale was postponed from Feb. 10 to the 14th, from the 14th to the 17th, and from the 17th to 25th, by order of the Trustee.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 19,
at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York,
on HAMILTON AV., 17TH and 18TH STS., BROOKLYN, valuable lots and building thereon, known as "Bennett's Coal Yard." By order of Trustees.
W. W. SKIDDY,
J. D. HEISSENBUTTEL, } Trustees.
THURSDAY, FEB. 26,
at Exchange Sales-room, New-York,
PROSPECT PARK LOTS.
Maps at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, No. 9 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 20TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of David A. Smith, deceased:
TWENTIETH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house and lot, with two-story extension, situate on the north side of 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av., and known as No. 31. House contains modern improvements. House 41.6 feet, with two-story extension; lot 21.4x92 feet, more or less.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:
BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gompertz, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow of cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.
Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 29 Vesey st., 25x100, and 47, and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—A NICE STORE FOR A BAKERY, WITH a good oven. Inquire at No. 405 East 19th st.

[illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Desirable corner property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.
APPLY TO
I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to
E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.
Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET.
Nos. 104 and 106 John st.
No. 13 Platt st.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM, HANDsomely furnished, to let, in first-class English-basement house, 43d st., near Broadway; location and neighborhood very desirable. Address L. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Country residence in fine order, well furnished; has gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water, brick laundry, set tubs, &c.; full two story and attic, fine basement and kitchen, about three and one-half acres of ground, splendid fruit, shaded lawn, &c.; very healthy, pleasant, and only five minutes' walk from the depot, or ten minutes from the steam-boat dock, commanding fine view of Sound, river, village, and railroad; gentle family horse, with carriage and cart; poultry, henery, sheds, &c., all in excellent order; the above property is situated in South Norwalk, Conn., and will be let for the season, or longer if desired.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or A. J. NUTTING, at Carhart, Whitford & Co.'s, corner Canal and Broadway, New-York, or L. H. MOORE, on the premises.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-five miles from New-York, a dwelling-house and store, with all modern improvements; it has sixteen rooms, all repainted and papered last Summer. On the premises is a large barn with stables and carriage-house. The grounds contain about three acres, handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences on the Hudson, and is but three minutes' walk from the station, at which stop thirty trains daily. Will be rented for a term of years by C. L. TIFFANY, Union square, to whom application must be made for permit to view.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop large house, No. 70 7th av., near 14th st., well located; all modern improvements; immediate possession, if required; rent $2,400. Four-story brown-stone high-stoop large house, in fine order throughout, in West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent $3,100. Four-story brown-stone English-basement house, newly painted and kalsomined throughout, in West 34th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent, $2,250. Also several other houses, rents from $1,300 to $2,000.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, on Murray Hill, 39th st., between Madison and Park avs., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65 feet, lot running through to next street, with fine private stable; rent $10,500 per annum; possession March 1 next. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or first-class boarding-houses. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 25 East 48th st., near Madison av.; rent, $300 a month; possession immediately if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANTLY LOcated house, convenient to the principal depot; ten or four rooms; $70 or $30 per month. Address JNO. M. FORBES, No. 60 West 13th st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
AMERICAN
and
FOREIGN PICTURES,
TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
FEB. 19 AND 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Artists represented in this sale are:

F. E. Church,	A. F. Bellows,	P. F. Rothermel,
A. Bierstadt,	Jas. M. Hart,	W. H. Beard,
W. T. Richards,	Jervis McEntee,	Julian Scott,
S. J. Guy,	G. Lambdin,	A. Parton,
E. Johnson,	J. W. Casilear,	Wm. Hart,
D. Johnson,	Paul Weber,	M. J. Heade,
S. G. Brown,	E. Moran,	A. Wyant,
A. T. Bricher,	A. Laurie,	E. L. Henry,
W. Sonntag,	T. A. Richards,	P. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	V. D. V. Bonfield,	J. Cropsey,
E. E. Lewis,	F. Briscoe,	Homer Martin.

FOREIGN:

E. Verboeckhoven,	P. Van Schendel,	Carl Hubner,
Meyer Von Bremen,	B. C. Koek Koek,	Hersog,
Neuhys,	Kuwasseg,	Rosierse,

Also J. A. Neuhys' great picture of "William the Silent Entering Antwerp."

The entire collection now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Feb. 18, at 11:45 o'clock, within their store: 150 bales Walnuts. At 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo L. Staples, and can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, fresh Valencia, Messina, and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance steam-ship India, landing at Pier No. 20 North River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons landing ex steam-ship Egypt at Pier No. 47 North River. Also, 50 cases Valencia Oranges, ex Ethiopia. Can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

ARCH. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.—Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 19 to 25 East 13th st., near University place.

LAW LIBRARY, 2,000 VOLUMES.
BOOK-CASES.
ARCH. JOHNSON will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., fine law library, nearly new, together with eight black walnut book-cases. Among the reports will be found Barbour's, Wendell, Hill, Cowen, Denio, Robertson, Hall's, Duer's, Sandford's, Johnson's, Howard's, Bostwick, Hilton, Daly, United States Digest, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of miscellaneous works, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] WILL sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, twenty-four seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Empire Sewing-machine Company, bearing interest from Nov. 1, 1867, and numbered respectively 8, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 67, dated Nov. 1, 1867, and each for five hundred dollars, together with the semi-annual seven per cent. interest coupons thereunto attached; all now held as collateral for loans made by the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York.
ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c.,
No. 8 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1874. }
There will be sold by public auction at this office, on MONDAY, March 16, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., a lot of unserviceable commissary property, consisting of office furniture, scales, hardware, &c.
Terms cash.
M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty two years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.
The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.
All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.
The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874. }
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874. By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company are requested to send their address and the amount of bonds they represent to the undersigned in order to obtain concerted action if necessary. H. I. CLARKE, 193 Pearl st., New-York.

HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of KING, FINNEY & CO., NO. 21 NASSAU ST., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M., to consult on matters of importance relating to the road.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. The bonded debt as per statement of Jan. 27, 1874, is as follows, upon 285 miles:
First Mortgage eight per cents, due in 1882 .... $2,735,000
Less sinking fund .... 1,665,400—$1,069,600
Consolidated 7s of 1902 7,000,000
Total $8,069,600
For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

INSURANCE STOCK.
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

$50,000 WANTED BY THE BOARD OF Education of the City of Lansing, Mich., on bonds of said Board; time to suit. For particulars, address R. S. ROBSON, Chairman of Committee on Finance.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT BONUS, ON BOND and mortgage on New-York City property. A. THORNTON, No. 5½ Pine st., Room No. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 29, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874 }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared upon the preferred and common stock of this company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the Banking House of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Liberty st., New-York, on the 10th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.
HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, 1874. By order.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874. }
70th DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst. and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March. M. A. MEERS, Secretary.
FEB. 2, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help, of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

ATTENTION!
Capable servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c.—for City and country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT SIMMS', NO. 543 6TH AV., WILL BE FOUND A number of first-class colored servants, male and female, for City or country, at reduced wages.

BAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY TO ATtend a bakery or confectionery. Address Miss E. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for three days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN HOTEL OR FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, by a neat, respectable girl, who fully understands her duties in that capacity; has had good experience; is very clean and orderly; is also a good waitress; can furnish best reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; will assist in the care of children, or any domestic duties required; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her duties; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, with good references, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Apply at No. 70 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant woman, to do light chamber-work and sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family. Call at No. 87 4th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, NEAT girl; will assist in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 145 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of reference; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant woman, who understands her business well in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; will go a short distance in the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as good plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family cooking; the other to take care of growing children and assist in washing and do sewing; no objection to short distance in the country. Many years' City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 36th st., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY capable, smart German girls, sisters, together; have very first-class City references; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both competent, obliging, and will study an employer's interest; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH BEST testimonials from former employer; can make all kinds of soups, fish, game, meats, poultry; boning and larding; good pastry cook; makes nice breakfast cakes, and all kinds of desserts, jellies, &c.; can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO IS THORoughly competent and understands her business to suit; has excellent references for capability, sobriety, honesty; civil and obliging; for country or City. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman with excellent City reference from last employer, as cook; understanding boning, larding, or serving seven or eight courses in dinner. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, NOT speaking much English nor making bread, but making breakfast breads and cakes. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL as good cook; excellent baker; superior laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., near 5th av., rear house, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS HEAD meat, and pastry cook; will go to a hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; is neat and reliable in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN, recently from Virginia, as good cook; willing to assist in washing, and will go to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., 2d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL A situation as good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to the country; good references. Address M. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable experienced woman, with good references. Call at No. 193 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman. Apply at her last employer's, No. 440 East 119th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG person, a dress-maker, a few engagements in private families; would prefer finishing; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can trim neatly. Apply at No. 152 West 27th st.

DRESS, CLOAK-MAKING, MILLINERY, and as a general family seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim in various styles; also children's clothing; terms low; would leave the City. Address M. M. Morten, 8 Jones st., near 4th st.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FAMILY WASHING, OR GOING OUT TO Day's Work.—By a young, respectable married woman; has lived out as laundress; can furnish the best of City references from former places. May be seen at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT in country or city, to do house-work. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and bread-maker; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocer store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLORed young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, as general house-work; understands the work very well; wishes the situation in the country immediately; wages, $8 per month. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., 2d floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Apply at No. 34 West 13th st., near 5th av., rear house, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, WELL RECOMmended woman, who is first-class at her business; understands puffing, fluting, polishing, and the doing up of fine garments in best style; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching and polishing, in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; is a good chamber-maid; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as laundress in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE Welsh girl, with good reference; is willing and obliging, &c.; will work for moderate wages; is qualified to take a first-class position; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; plaites, ruffs, and thoroughly understands the care and charge of a laundry. Can be seen, with her references, at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 76 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Apply at [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as companion, housekeeper, or to attend an invalid lady, or as infant's nurse; has experience in the care of children; understands bringing them up by hand; no objection to the country; can give the best of reference; has never been out at service. Call or address Mrs. M. Petrie, No. [illegible] West 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT tidy girl that speaks German and French, also English; is experienced in the care of children and fond of them; can do family sewing nicely and will do chamber-work; is willing and pleasant; best City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 346 West 29th st., third floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS EXPERIenced monthly nurse or to take care of an invalid; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; BEST CITY REFERences. Apply at No. 138 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; understands white work thoroughly and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. R., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as seamstress; can do light chamber-work and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has good City references. Call or address No. 107 3d av., in the fancy store, near 13th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; would do chamber-work or mind a couple of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 52d st., first floor, front.

SWEDISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND IRISH help for all positions, City or country, constantly on hand. Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; three years' City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 113 West 46th st., near 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, GOOD address, and can give satisfactory references, also bonds if necessary, would like a responsible position where he can obtain a fair salary. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 110, Office New-York *Times*.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG ENGlishman; very stylish appearance; careful driver; well qualified, sober, and trustworthy; left his place on account of the sale of the entire establishment; the gentleman he has just left will be very happy to recommend him to any one requiring the services of a reliable man. Call or address, for two days, private stable, No. 159 West 18th st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant couple, on a gentleman's place; the man understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; is a very handy man about a place; the wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; both have excellent references, and are valuable servants. Apply or address 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; will give first-class City references, and also can be seen with his present employer; none but a private family need apply. Call for two days at private house No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MARRIED man (no children) wishes a situation, with room for wife preferred; he is a good coachman and groom and an experienced gardener; can also milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at Mrs. Brewster's, No. 84 5th av., or address W. E. F., same place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; CAN drive four-in-hand or tandem; is an excellent groom; many years' first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FARMER, &c.—POULTRY DAIRY, &C., BY AN American man and wife, aged thirty-four years, from Western New-York; man is practical in all branches of farming, butter and cheese making, working machine, &c.; wife a good poultry raiser and dairy woman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; would prefer situation where the cultivation of flowers and fruit is made a specialty; has had long experience and no family; if required wife would take charge of dairy. Address for two days J. W. N., Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FROM AND AFTER MARCH 1, BY a married man (no incumbrance) as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and can do repairs in carpenter's work. Address D. Brennan, in care of present employer, T. Caranova, Hammock Park, Westchester County, Mott Haven Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care of green-house plants, all kinds of vegetables, hot and cold graperies, and all improvements on a gentleman's place; can give nine years of the best of reference from last employer. Call or address Arthur Kelly, for two days, at Babcock Brothers & Co., No. 50 Wall st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH Protestant,) aged twenty-four years, who is experienced in kitchen and flower gardening, hot and cold graperies, green-house, pruning, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, two children,) as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse and graperies; obliging; wife good laundress or needlewoman; is a good machinist; good reference. Address A., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SMALL FAMily) who has had twelve years' experience as head gardener in one of the finest places in the State; references unexceptionable. Address Gordon, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED, no family,) who has a thorough knowledge of every branch of his profession; references unexceptionable. Address G. W., care of J. Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER.—MARRIED: NO FAMILY; UNDERstands greenhouse, grapery and vegetables, laying out new grounds; first-class references. Address J. O., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH small family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his present and former employers. Address for three days to A. D. Bridgeman's, No. 873 Broadway, New-York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS HAD A practical knowledge in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; also the improvement of country places; first-class references. Address M. B., No. 151 Catharine st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, MARRIED; understands greenhouses, graperies, flowers, and kitchen gardening, laying out grounds, or renewing old. Address F. B., No. 242 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married, no family; best of references. Address R. P., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—SCOTCH—ON OR AFTER THE 1ST of March, by a first-class gardener, understanding his business in all its branches; one child. None but those in want of such need apply. Address Practical Gardener, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—OR GENERAL Work on a gentleman place or in a hotel.—By a respectable and industrious single man, Protestant; speaks English, German, and French; is well accustomed to all sorts of house-work; can milk cows and understands the care of horses; can do plain gardening; reference from last employer. Call for R. M., No. 21 Forsyth st., New-York City.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED AS groom; understands his duties. Call or address G. D., private stable, No. 5 West 15th st., in rear, for two days.

MILLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF TWENTY years' experience, to take charge; town or country. Address G. MOORHOUSE, Allandale Post Office, Ontario, Canada.

OVERSEER OR FARMER.—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; parties wishing to travel; good reference given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A real estate office by a young man; good penman and quick at figures; expectations moderate. Address M. W. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A LADY WITH one or two daughters, six to twelve years of age, to take entire care of a very pleasant place a short distance in the country; no family but the proprietor; must understand directing servants, and to make a happy home; first-class references will be required and given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN A SMALL FAMily, a good cook who would undertake the washing and ironing; also a chamber-maid; unexceptionable references required as to character and competency. Apply at No. 101 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as lady's maid and seamstress, and the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply with references at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, ONE WHO IS willing to assist in washing; City references required. Apply at No. 236 East 15th st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, WHO WILL assist in dining-room; wages, $14 per month. Call at No. 175 Lexington av., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.,

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both in their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
Erinia, Wed'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Sovereign, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA

will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is found to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Feb. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES.....March 7
GLAMORGAN.....March 21
PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

FOR HAVANA.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for sums of $20 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 10 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEL.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON.....Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, Wilson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS,

will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120 gold; second saloon, $72. Steerage to or from Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to F. FUNCH, Pier No. 47 North River, foot of William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENNET.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Tue'd'y, Feb. 17, 3 P.M. | Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 21, 9 A.M. | Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, March 14, 1:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 Smith st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BOLELEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 400 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 19.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 21.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, touching close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THEBAUD, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.....Feb. 20
CLARIDES.....March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.....March 6
PENA.....March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....March 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

8:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. (8:05 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. Sundays); Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GEO. CASWELL, Jr., Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 2:30, 3:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 2:30, 3:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 6:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodations for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily. 11:15 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:45, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

Trains are run by Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6TH day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was duly issued against the estate of CHARLES K. HAWKES, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 42d st., junction Broadway and 8th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—I WILL sell my pony-ten pitseon, harness, and pony, seven years, 13½ hands high, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all evil; can be driven by the most timid or invalid lady; phaeton by first-class maker; will sell as a sacrifice. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY; must be sound and kind; also, wagon and harness. State size and color. Address FOSTER, Times Up-town Office, No. 541/2 West 42d st.

STABLE TO LET IN NORTH MOORE ST., BEtween Varick and Hudson, No. 39. Apply to J. L. WHITE, No. 51 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 42d st., junction Broadway and 8th av.,
and the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY HAVING A REFINED AND PLEASANT home in excellent locality would take into her family a motherless child to educate; highest references. Address "RESIDENT CARE," Box No. 146 Times Up-town Office, No. 541/2 West 42d st.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.

A private family wishes to let handsomely-furnished parlor and alcove; all improvements; with or without board; house occupied by owner; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—An elegant floor to rent, with private table; also, fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH ST.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can obtain handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board, at No. 217 West 14th st.; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE ELEGANTLY-furnished fourth floor front room to let, with board. Suitable for two gentlemen. Table, location, and references first class.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

A very handsome room to let, on first floor, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required and given.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY front room, with three windows; modern improvements. Also other rooms, at No. 114 East 25th st.; private family.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable room, first or third floor; southern exposure; small family. To agreeable party terms to suit. References.

TO LET ON 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5th av., two furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged. Apply to E. A. Dailey, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, MAY BE had at No. 48 East 21st st. House and location unexceptionable.

TO LET—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, SUITE OF ROOMS, nicely furnished, also single room, to gentlemen, without board; every convenience. 234 West 38th st.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor front, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,

between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments, with private table, on reasonable terms.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.

Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; location unsurpassed. References given and required.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA SIZE HALL rooms on fourth floor, with board.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 76°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Nassau leaves Feb. 28. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two adults, three children, and nurse, between 30th and 40th sts., few doors from 5th av. Address Box No. 1,270 Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English. Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY, AND Broadway and 33d st.; young men taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners English; backward pupils rapidly advanced, privately; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 20.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS.
NEW FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURE FREE.
THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., opposite Booth's Theatre.

LECTURES.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
AT ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., near Broadway.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
The Canons of the Colorado River.
The Wonderful Geysers of the Yellowstone.
A Visit to the Seven Cities of the Desert; the Moqui Pueblos of Arizona, and Life Among the Mormons.
Illustrated by magnificent photographs from life.
By R. C. BEAMAN,
The artist accompanying Major Powell's Expedition.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL LECture to ladies at Robinson Hall, 16th st., three doors west of Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 17; WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18; THURSDAY, Feb. 19. Subjects.—First, "The Skin, and Nasal Catarrh;" second, "The Rearing of Children, and the Care of the Hair;" third, "The Sexual Functions Scientifically and Morally Considered." Single tickets, fifty cents; for the course, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED—A LADY OR GENtleman as a safe and remunerative business. Subscriber has an A No. 1 connection and experience, but lacks capital; highest references given. Address S., Post Office Box No. 4,083.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house dealing to sell has been established for fifteen years, and has year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EXCITEMENT AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FORGED LETTERS CONCERNING THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD.

One of the most daring attempts to create a panic in stocks and to depress the market took place yesterday afternoon in the Stock Exchange. Many nefarious attempts have been made from time to time to "bear" the market, but in the history of Wall street the effort made yesterday beat all others in the boldness and adroitness of its execution. The "shorts" have frequently circulated rumors affecting a particular stock or stocks, but they have seldom, if ever, resorted to forgery to carry out their designs. Forgery was the method adopted yesterday, evidently by a band of conspirators, and it was carried out in this way: They first obtained some of the official letter-paper of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Company, and, having this in their possession, the first step in the transaction was gained. About 1 o'clock yesterday an individual handed to one of the messengers of the Stock Exchange a letter addressed to Moses H. Wheelock, Esq., Vice President. The letter was delivered to Mr. Wheelock, and was as follows:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17th. }

Moses H. Wheelock, Esq., Vice President New-York Stock Exchange:

As required by the rules of the New-York Stock Exchange, you are hereby informed that the Directors of this company, after mature deliberation, and acting, as they believe, in accordance with the ultimate best interests of the company have decided to increase the capital stock of this company from $41,073,410 to $50,000,000; the proceeds of the sale of the additional stock, together with the proceeds of the sale of $7,295,235 of stock lately in the possession of the company, will be expended in repairs and improvement of the present lines and the extension of the lines of the company to nearly all the post offices in the United States, and for the establishment of a line to California and Mexico. The Directors beg to state that while the establishment of new lines may delay for a little the expected dividends to stockholders, they express a confident hope that by thus taking possession of the whole field, and effectually thwarting the establishment of a rival company, the ultimate value of the stock will be in no way diminished, and that reasonable dividends can be paid at no distant day.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

This letter was written on the official paper of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and it was communicated at once to the Exchange by Mr. Wheelock; but scarcely had the reading of it been finished when another letter was delivered to Mr. Wheelock, which was also read by that gentleman. It is as follows:

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1874. }

To the Vice President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

In accordance with the rules of the New-York Stock Exchange, you are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days this company will issue 100,000 shares of additional capital stock, increasing the common stock of the company from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. Proceeds of such additional shares will be used for the purchase of new rolling stock and engines, and for repairs of present rolling stock, for constructing [illegible] bridges, for building additional double track, for the purchase of steel rails, for obtaining improved terminal facilities, and for other similar purposes of the company. Very respectfully, J. D. COX.

This letter, like the first one, was written on the official paper of the company. It need scarcely be mentioned that the reading of the above letters caused intense excitement in the Stock Exchange, and there was a general rush to get rid of stocks, especially Western Union and Wabash. There was an immediate decline in Western Union from 76¼ to 73, and Wabash fell from 52⅛ to 49¼. Lake Shore felt the excitement of the market, and declined from 82¼ to 80½; Harlem, from 132¼ to 130½; C., C. C. and I., from 132¼ to 130½, and, in fact, all stocks showed a decline of from 1 to 3 per cent. Amid the general confusion which existed it struck some members of the board that it would be advisable to ascertain whether the letters just read were genuine or otherwise. To be sure they were written on the official paper, but Mr. Orton's signature was pronounced by some gentlemen "very like a forgery," and it was decided to send to the respective offices for information on the subject. Mr. Orton having been communicated with sent the following reply:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1874. }

M. G. Chapman, President New-York Stock Exchange:

SIR: I have just been informed that an announcement has been made in the Stock Exchange that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph have recently voted to increase the capital stock to $50,000,000. This announcement has no foundation in fact. No meeting of Directors has been held for several months, nor has the matter of the increase of capital stock of the company been a subject of consideration at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully, WILLIAM ORTON, President.

The Transfer Clerk of the Wabash Company returned the forged letter, with the following note at the foot:

The above is not genuine. Mr. Cox is in Toledo. There has been no meeting, neither is this Mr. Cox's signature.
(Signed,) P. W. BRIGGS, Transfer Clerk.

When these replies were read the excitement subsided, and stocks swiftly recovered, but there was great indignation expressed at the trick which had been perpetrated on the Exchange. Mr. Wheelock was blamed by many for having read the letters without first having submitted them to the President, and there were also rumors that Mr. Wheelock himself was interested in the stocks in question, but nothing definite on this point could be traced. There was a meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday afternoon, at which the matter was discussed and some witnesses were examined, but the nature of the testimony given will not be made public at present. Detective Sampson is "working up" the case, and the Governors will hold another meeting to-day, when it is hoped that the authors of the forgeries will be discovered.

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG WOMAN.

TWO DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE WITHIN A WEEK—THE STORY OF HER LIFE STILL A SECRET.

On Sunday morning last between 3 and 4 o'clock a young and handsome woman attempted to jump into the East River from the deck of the Fulton Ferry boat Farragut. She was prevented by Deck-hand Dwyer, who, when the boat reached Brooklyn, handed her over to Officer Walsh, of the First Precinct. She said, in answer to Mr. Dwyer's questions, that she was tired of life and had nothing to live for. She was taken to the York Street Station, and on being brought before a Brooklyn Justice was discharged. She gave her name at the time as Nettie Gray, aged twenty-three, of No. 66 Third avenue. Yesterday morning she attempted to commit suicide in the same manner. She was sitting in the ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat Minnesota, of the Grand Street Line, on the 9 o'clock trip to Williamsburg. When the boat was in mid-stream she left the cabin, got over the chains, and jumped into the river. Her dress buoyed her up, but the boat being under a full head of steam left her behind. She drifted with the tide, and Capt. Joselyn, of the Houston street ferry-boat Gerard Stuyvesant, which was crossing the stream at the time, reversed his engines so as to catch her. She drifted against the guards of the Stuyvesant, and was lifted on deck by Charles Stillwagon, one of the deck-hands. Officer Collins took her to the Eleventh Precinct, where she was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Inquiry at No. 66 Third avenue showed that the unfortunate girl had hired an attic room there about seven months ago. She kept late hours, which fact was accounted for by the impression that she was a theatrical tailoress. It is supposed that her real name is either Clarke or Johnson, and that she came from Strongville, Ohio. She has relatives at Strongville, and also at No. 479 Third avenue. She refuses to make any statements regarding her previous career.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the following statistics were submitted by Dr. Elisha Harris: For the week ending Saturday, 14th, 540 deaths in the City. The death rate was equal to 27 per 1,000 annually. The Sanitary Bureau made 2,064 inspections, and 58 houses were fumigated and disinfected. Two cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps. Permits have been granted consignees of 44 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port; 64 permits have been granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy-sinks.

Comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Feb. 14, 1874:

Week ending Feb. 7—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 80; measles, 13; diphtheria, 36; small-pox, 3.
Week ending Feb. 14—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 65; measles, 24; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 2.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The discussion of the expediency of "Corporal Punishment," which came up at the regular meeting of the Women's Social Educational Society a week ago, was very properly followed by the consideration of the subject of "Kindergarten" at the meeting yesterday afternoon, in Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. The attendance at the meeting was quite large, and a really interesting discussion took place. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, in the chair. In opening the meeting the presiding officer spoke of a recent visit to Ohio and of the favorable personal impressions as to the work being done in the anti-liquor-selling cause, and of the agitation now existing among women in the State on all subjects appertaining to social reform. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Sarah Howe Morris, of Cowlesville, N. Y., announcing the formation of a kindred society in that place. Miss Conant's paper on "Kindergarten" was heard with interest. The paper treated of the method of teaching in this system, and of its remarkably beneficial effects upon the minds and character of very young children. The subject touched upon in the paper was then taken up, and its discussion provoked an interesting expression of opinions and personal experiences in the teaching of the young. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Kent, Dudley, and Bronson, was chosen to call upon Rev. Mr. Hepworth, and ask permission to use the chapel of his church, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue, in starting a kindergarten. The presiding officer announced that at the next regular meeting Mrs. Sheppard would read a paper on "The Present Education of Women a Dwarfing Process."

TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS AT WHITE PLAINS.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the trial of the masked burglars, Patrick Conroy, alias Patrick Conway, Daniel Kelly, John Burns, and Lawrence Griffin, whose daring outrages in this and surrounding counties startled the community in December last, commenced in the County Court-house, in White Plains, before the County Judge, Silas D. Gifford, and associate Judges V. C. Howe and Miriam C. Silkman. The proceedings caused an unusual degree of interest for miles around, and the people crowded into the town by the early trains. Long before 10 o'clock the Court-house was filled, and half of the gallery was set apart for ladies. Patrick Conroy, who is believed to be the "Captain" of the gang, was first placed on trial, charged with burglary in the first degree, and grand larceny in the second count. The accused, who occupied a seat beside his counsel, John D. Townsend, was much changed, and reduced in flesh; he was accompanied by his wife and child, and his niece. Detectives Fields, Elder, Lyon, and King were also present, and in charge of a large collection of miscellaneous articles which were seized when the gang were captured in their den, including a powerful section "jimmy," smaller jimmies, and other burglar's tools, and a number of black masks, slouched hats, bags and valises. After an hour had been spent in selecting a jury, the case was opened by D. C. Briggs, District Attorney. He told the jury that, notwithstanding the daring deeds perpetrated in December last all over the country, and which startled the people so much, they should not be guided by any feelings other than that of justice. The neighboring counties, and in fact the whole community were interested in this trial, and the duty they had to do was an important one. The evidence would be principally circumstantial, and would require the most minute attention, and above all, they should assist in carrying out the law, that the public may be protected, and the law vindicated. The first witness examined was Mr. John T. Emmett, who testified that he resided with his sister two miles south of the village of New-Rochelle. On the morning of the 23d December, about 1:30, he retired to rest, having first satisfied himself that all the doors and windows in the house were properly secured. About 2:30 he was awakened by the entrance of five masked men to his room, all carrying revolvers and dark-lanterns, except one, who came over to him and said no one would be harmed if they kept quiet, and at the same time they put on his wrists a pair of handcuffs. Having told them that the key of the safe was in New-York, four of them left the room, leaving one, whom he believed to be Kelly, on guard with a revolver in his hand. Shortly afterward the burglars brought his sister, nephew, and two female servants into the room, all of whom were handcuffed. The prisoner, who seemed to be the "Captain," came into the room several times during the night, and asked for candles, an ax, and something to eat, and remarked that there were eleven men in the house, and that there was no use in refusing their demands or giving any resistance whatever; he made very close observation of the prisoner, especially his walk and voice; he had a good opportunity to do this while Conroy searched his clothes for money, and especially when he called one of the burglars to bring in a gag and place it in his sister's mouth because she refused to produce her jewelry. This would have been done had it not been for the interference of Kelly; he had since that fully identified Conroy by his swinging manner of walking and his voice. While Kelly watched over him the others were up stairs trying to blow open the safe; before leaving, he asked Conroy how he got into the house, and the reply was that "they could get in through a key-hole." At 6 o'clock they left the house, and shortly after his nephew released himself, and soon the remainder were released. The house was ransacked from top to bottom. The safe was smashed, also two or three desks and chests of drawers; a quantity of silver-plated ware was broken in pieces. The missing articles were two gold watches, two shawls, and a large quantity of jewelry, two umbrellas, a bundle of under-wear, a seal-skin pocket, a rifle, and some other articles. Lydia H. Emmett was next examined, but was unable to identify any of the parties. Edward Emmett, who testified that he closely watched the burglars, identified Kelly by his long hair and figure, and Conroy by his voice and gait. John Baxter testified that on the morning of the occurrence, about 7 o'clock, he saw seven men coming toward him, and when they had approached they asked to be taken across to Long Island. They carried bags which seemed to be heavy, and wore slouched hats pulled well down over their faces, and tried to conceal their features as much as possible. He took them across in his boat to meet the ferry-boat Seawahanaka, for which he received $6. Identified Conroy, Kelly, and two others; had no doubt whatever as to their identity. They carried six bags, all of which appeared to be full. Notwithstanding a rigid cross-examination by the prisoners' counsel the testimony of the witness remained unshaken. Mary Lyons was the next witness. She testified that she was cook on the steam-boat Seawahanaka, and that on the morning of the 23d of December seven men came on board and asked her to prepare breakfast for them. She identified Conroy without a doubt, adding that it was her business to take particular notice of all persons ordering meals on the boat. They talked, while eating their breakfast, of having been at a prize-fight. Robert McKinley, the clerk on board the steam-boat, testified that seven men came on board at Branch Neck Dock, and went into the kitchen, where he collected their fares. The men said they had been to a fight and had escaped, the Sheriff having captured the remainder. The court here adjourned until to-day, at 9:30 A. M.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., the warehouse of Waters & Ricksecker, importers of druggists' sundries and fancy goods, No. 28 Beekman street, was visited by burglars, who carried off about $1,200 worth of fine combs, hair-brushes, and other fancy toilet articles. Yesterday Detectives Farley and Sampson, of the Central Office, arrested Charles Smith, alias French Charley, a son-in-law of the notorious "Gen. Greenthal," and Edward Myers, alias White, alias Friedberg, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary. They were identified by one of the clerks in the employ of Waters & Ricksecker, as having been seen in the store a few days before the burglary was committed, and they were locked up at Police Head-quarters to await further developments. ....The premises of E. P. Anthony & Co., photographers on the second floor of No. 591 Broadway, were visited by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of $500 worth of chloride of gold and nitrate of silver. It is supposed that the burglars were secreted in the building when it was closed for the night, and made their exit by forcing open a rear door on Mercer street, which was found open at 6:30 o'clock on Sunday morning. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.... It was reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, that during Monday, the house of a wealthy citizen on Fifth avenue was entered by burglars, and robbed of jewelry, &c., valued at $1,500. On application to the officials at the Central Office, they refused to give any information about the matter to the reporters.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

David Bleiker, aged forty-five, of Hudson City, N. J., was thrown from the front platform of car No. 95 of the Grand Street line while the car was turning the switch at Grand and Thompson streets, and sustained severe injuries....Patrick Green, aged seventy, of No. 72 Duffield street, Brooklyn, fell down stairs at No. 188 Church street, yesterday, and died while being taken to the Leonard Street Police Station. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy....Dennis Ward, residing at Seventy-third street and Third avenue, while at work on the railroad at Eighty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, was seriously injured by a bank of earth falling upon him. He was taken home....Frederick Sharf, aged thirteen, of No. 180 Ludlow street, while at work in a macaroni factory, No. 96 Cannon street, had his right hand badly crushed in the machinery. He was attended by Dr. Maclay and sent to Bellevue Hospital. ....Wm. Kerr, aged twenty-seven, of No. 131 North Elliott place, Brooklyn, while at work on the new Post Office, accidentally fell and was seriously injured....The man who was run over and killed by a Third avenue car at the corner of Bowery and Hester street, on Sunday night last, has been identified as Julius Cohen, a clothing dealer, of No. 200 Hester street....Patrick Clancy, a fireman on board the steamer Iredell, at Pier No. 20 North River, fell down the hatchway, and sustained serious injuries.

THEFT OF A TRUCK-LOAD OF GOODS.

Yesterday morning John Van Wagener, driver of truck No. 1,684, (Custom-house license No. 395,) in the employ of Hubert Knapp, was sent to No. 281 West street to obtain two cases of hoop-skirts marked "H. G. C.," 1,988 and 1,989. After obtaining the two cases he drove to Broadway, and when opposite the Ninth National Bank building, near Walker street, he was asked by a stranger to carry a bundle into the bank building. He complied with this request, and during his temporary absence the stranger jumped on the truck and drove off. Inspector Dilks was notified of the robbery, and sent out a general alarm warning the Police throughout the City to keep a sharp lookout for the truck and goods, but no trace of either has been obtained.

THE SIMMONS TRIAL.

THE VERDICT—MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE GREAT TRIAL—THE CHARGE OF JUDGE BRADY.

The trial of John Simmons for the killing of Nicholas Duryea was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, the maximum penalty for which is four years' imprisonment. Public interest in the trial appeared to culminate as it drew to a close. The court-room was so crowded while Mr. Graham was addressing the jury for the defense and during the reply of the District Attorney on the part of the prosecution, that even standing room could not be obtained. Judge Brady gave the case to the jury shortly after 7 o'clock, and their deliberations lasted for about an hour and three-quarters. On the application of counsel for the defense, sentence was stayed until to-morrow morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the trial of John A. Simmons was resumed yesterday before Judge Brady, and the greater part of the day was occupied by the address of Mr. Graham to the jury on the part of the defense, and the summing up of the District Attorney. Some testimony was also given as to the character of Mr. Duryea. Mr. Augustus C. Fisher testified that he had a long acquaintance with the deceased, and knew him to be a quiet, respectable, and peaceable man. Similar testimony was given by Dr. Nelson Tucker, Francis Jenkins, and Elisha Crowell.

On cross-examination they admitted that they could only testify as to Duryea's general character, and to the fact that they had never seen him drunk. Testimony to the same effect was given by Mr. Wm. H. Little, who was a next-door neighbor of the deceased; Dr. James Brownlee, of Port Richmond; Mr. Nicholas Van Pelt, President of that village; Mr. Sidney F. Rawson, and other witnesses, were examined and testified to the good character of the deceased. Dr. Brownlee said that, so far as he was aware, all who knew him regarded him as one of the best men in the community. In answer to questions put him on cross-examination, he said he did not know that Duryea led two very different lives, one at home and the other abroad. Mr. Rawson knew Duryea to be a good citizen, and had heard him spoken of by others as to his peacable character. He had seen him under the influence of liquor, and he was not then quarrelsome.

Mr. Graham addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, and in doing so said that, before entering on his argument, there was an incident which he desired to explain. A gentleman had been examined as to his qualifications for a juror. His answers were satisfactory, and he seemed in all respects competent to serve. He had been, however, challenged peremptorily, and in taking this course the defense had only exercised a right vested in them by law. It so happened that on certain occasions although jurors came up to the standard, nevertheless from seemingly trifling circumstances—the way they looked, for instance, or the way they acted—counsel for the defense considered it unsafe to trust them with the life and liberty of their client. Mr. Graham then proceeded with his argument. He submitted that under the statute a man had the right to slay in self-defense with an intention as perfect and deliberate as would be necessary to constitute the crime of murder. If there were appearances of imminent danger to an individual, the homicide of the person who was seemingly about to commit violence was justifiable. If a man was threatened with an imitation sword or an empty pistol, and if he believed the sword to be real and the pistol to be loaded, he would be justified under the law in taking the life of his assailant. Homicide might also be justifiable if committed in lawfully preserving the peace, and in this view Simmons had a right to guard the peace in his own particular person by slaying his assailant. The jury, he submitted, were bound, if they believed the homicide to be excusable, to render a general verdict of not guilty. Now, Simmons had no power to retreat from the ferocious man who grasped him by the throat and held him beneath him. What, then, could he do but use the weapon which alone freed him from that deadly grasp; and in doing so he has in no way exceeded the law, which gave him a right to act upon this instinct of self-preservation. The law of self-defense authorizes a person not only to resist an attack, but also to disable his adversary so as to prevent him from continuing it. Duryea having drawn this encounter upon himself became answerable for all the consequences. He apprehended that no jury could for a moment suppose that Simmons went into this affray and inflicted the injuries on Duryea with the malicious and deliberate purpose of taking his life. If the jury believed that the prisoner inflicted the mortal wound on the neck of Duryea, and that at the time he had reasonable ground to believe that he was in danger of great personal injury, then the homicide was justifiable. If they believed that the deceased clutched the defendant by the throat, throwing him to the ground and breaking his leg—if they believed that the defendant did no more under those circumstances than was needed to extricate himself from the grasp of the deceased—the homicide was justifiable. To convict the defendant under the indictment, the jury must be satisfied that Mr. Duryea died from the wound in the neck. Then again, if they believed that the defendant, from threats communicated and from knowledge of Duryea's character and habits, entertained an honest belief that Duryea was armed and ready to use his weapon, it was immaterial whether he was in reality armed or not. The very condition of Simmons when he found himself assailed was not very favorable to the exercise of his judgment. How was he, then, in a condition to tell whether he had to kill Duryea or not? He struck as a brute strikes, in obedience to instinct. Could the jury say on their oaths that Simmons was in a condition to be responsible for his acts. Simmons had a right to be armed. It had been settled that if threats to kill had been communicated to a person the individual so threatened would be mad not to arm himself. By all laws human and divine, a man was justified in killing when there existed imminent danger to life and limb. Duryea had a steady purpose in his mind—if his own tongue was to be believed—to kill Simmons; he was maddened by six hours of drinking, and the evidence showed that when in liquor he was disposed to be quarrelsome and desperate. He was also in perfect condition, and was physically the superior of the defendant. Such was Simmons' frenzy and excitement during the fight that when he arose from Duryea's body he supposed he was addressing a living man, and this was shown by his expression, "Now, I've got the best of you." Under all the circumstances of the case, he submitted, that the jury could come to no other conclusion than that the homicide was justifiable.

District Attorney Phelps summed up the case for the prosecution. The prisoner, he said, having taken human life with his own hand, and having assumed to be an arbiter of life and death, should be prepared to justify his act before all men, and to show that it was committed under such circumstances as compelled him to save himself from serious bodily harm. He should show that the circumstances were such as prevented him resorting to any other means of defense, and further that he did not provoke the altercation, and that he did not lead his foe into this violence in order to wreak his vengeance upon him. The defense, he maintained, did not satisfy these conditions. As to the great mass of evidence concerning character, he wished to say that character was not the issue in this case. The man was to be judged by his act, and by such circumstances as could throw light upon it, and the prosecution conceded that up to that time the prisoner was a peaceable man. If the evidence should satisfy the jury that without sufficient cause or provocation the prisoner took the life of the deceased, notwithstanding that the intention might not have been formed until the very moment the blow was struck, according to law he would be guilty of murder in the first degree. The theory of the defense by which they sought to justify this homicide was, first, that there was hostility between these parties, and that the deceased had threatened the prisoner's life. The testimony for the defense showed that the interview, so far from being sought by the deceased, was sought by the prisoner, and that he followed the deceased down stairs and renewed the altercation in the street. In dealing with a crime of this kind they should bear in mind the elements which entered into the case. Was there motive? All the concurrent testimony established motive, and showed how the friendship which had formerly existed between them had grown into open hostility. Allusions had been made to threats which had been uttered by the deceased against the prisoner, but the threat of the prisoner against the deceased was more potent, for it took form and substance in the living act. Then they had evidence of preparation in the weapon that did the deed—a weapon that a man would not carry for the purpose of self-defense; a weapon which came within the prohibition of the law, and by reason of the very possession of which the prisoner did not stand within the peace of any State.

At the conclusion of the District Attorney's address, Mr. Graham complained of the reference to the statutory prohibition against the weapon with which the deed had been committed. The matter had been sprung upon them at the conclusion of the trial, and he now asked the Judge to charge that if the jury were of the opinion that the homicide was justifiable, it did not matter with what weapon the deed was perpetrated.

The District Attorney said that the matter had not been sprung on the defense at the conclusion of the case, as alleged by Mr. Graham, for in cross-examining several of the witnesses he had asked them if they knew that the prisoner was in the habit of carrying an unlawful weapon.

Both sides then rested and the Judge proceeded to charge the Jury.

Judge Brady consented to instruct the jury, as requested by Mr. Graham, and then proceeded with his charge. He urged the jury to bring no other feeling to the consideration of the case than a desire to do strict justice between the people and the prisoner. The prisoner was indicted for the crime of murder in the first degree. The first degree of murder meant murder perpetrated with a premeditated design. The crime of murder, he said, had two elements—first, the killing of a human being; and, second, killing from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed. The question of intent was an essential element of crime, and the fact that the intention to kill existed at the moment a fatal blow was struck, would be sufficient evidence of premeditated design, so that if, even at that moment, he formed the intention, he would be guilty of murder. Judge Brady read for the jury the statutory definitions of the several degrees of murder and manslaughter, and said that in applying them to this case they should be guided by the facts which had been detailed in evidence. The case of the prisoner was that, although he killed the deceased, the deed was done with strong provocation and in self-defense, and that he had a well-founded and honest belief that the deceased intended to do him serious injury. The jury had heard all the evidence, and it was not his intention to go into details, but he would advert to one matter, which was important as bearing on the subject of intent and justifiable homicide. The testimony of Sherman, which had been criticised a good deal, was to the effect that when he saw these two people together, the stout man said, "I'd swear against him." The other said, "Don't pull anything on me, and thereupon they both fell. Another witness stated that the prisoner rested himself a little, and then raised himself up and said: "Now, I have the best of you." This testimony was offered on the part of the prosecution. The testimony for the defense was different in some respects. One witness stated that he heard one of the men say, "Let me up, you've broken my back." It was for the jury to determine on the evidence which of them said so, and it was a matter of great importance as bearing upon the question of intent and justifiable homicide. The principles governing the defense of justifiable homicide were very simple, and would be readily understood by the jury. When a person who did not seek a quarrel was assailed by another under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that his assailant intended to do him serious injury, and that there was imminent danger of such design being accomplished, he might act in self-defense, and kill such assailant, and it would be justifiable, although it might afterward turn out that the appearances were false. He must, however, act at his peril in face of the circumstances in which he found himself placed; but, if he acted honestly, he would not be held responsible. There rules were, however, subject to the condition that the assailed party must rather, if he can, avoid the danger, unless by so doing he would expose himself to his adversary. It was urged on the part of the prisoner, that he was assailed by the deceased without any provocation. The power and strength of the deceased were also relied on, his threats to do the prisoner personal harm, and the fact that he was a dangerous character when under the influence of liquor, and was in the habit of carrying weapons. It was, however, for the jury to say whether the prisoner was without fault; for it was an important element in forming their conclusions. The theory of the prosecution was that he himself was to blame, and that he followed the prisoner into the street. It was for the jury, however, to determine upon these issues, and in doing so, they should be guided by the evidence alone. It was proper to say here that no man was to be destroyed in consequence of his bad character. If circumstances did not justify his killing within the law, he was not to be destroyed or assailed. It was not shown in this case that the deceased was a man of bad character except while under the influence of drink. The prisoner had been described as a person having a good character, and it was the duty of the jury to give him all the advantage which followed from its possession. It was their duty also to give him the benefit of any doubt which might exist in their minds.

At the conclusion of Judge Brady's charge, Mr. Graham presented a long array of requests for directions by his Honor to the jury. Some of them his Honor complied with, but in other instances he declined to instruct the jury as requested. In the cases in which he declined, or modified the request, Mr. Graham had exception entered on the record.

The jury retired at 7:02 o'clock, and after an absence of more than an hour brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

Prisoner's counsel asked for a stay of sentence for the purpose of giving counsel for the defense an opportunity of consulting as to what course they should adopt with the view of offering certain suggestions to the court. The District Attorney asked for immediate sentence. Ultimately, on further appeal, sentence was postponed until to-morrow morning.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SING SING—TWENTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED—LOSS $130,000.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while a dance was in progress in the second story of Olive Hall, on Central avenue, Sing Sing, smoke was discovered issuing slowly from the lower basement of the building. An alarm of fire was raised, and in a few minutes the hall was cleared of its occupants, and a search was instituted to find in what portion of the building the fire originated. In a short time, however, the flames burst forth, and before any of the fire-engines could be summoned it had almost completely enwrapped the building in its folds. A strong north-west wind drove the flames before it, and about an hour later they communicated with an adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Hamill & Browner as a hardware store, and some frame structures in the rear, threatening in its course the destruction of a large number of the principal business houses in the vicinity. The Sing Sing Fire Department was promptly on hand, but all the efforts of the firemen to stay the flames seemed to be futile. In the meantime the fire continued to spread rapidly, communicating with adjoining buildings on Main, Leonard, and Spring streets, and by the time the fire was subdued, at about 11 o'clock, some eighteen or twenty stores and residences had been destroyed, causing a loss estimated at $130,000. The buildings consumed were, with two exceptions, frame structures, some of them very old. Below is a list of the houses burned, their owners, occupants, losses, and insurances:

Hugh Herringshaw, proprietor of Olive Hall, loses on building in Central avenue $25,000; insured for $12,000; H. Van Liew, occupant, liquor dealer, loses on stock $3,000; insured for $2,000. Hamill & Browner, hardware dealers, lose on stock $14,000; insured for $13,000. Sheldon & Curtis, printers, loss not estimated. The proprietors of the Sing Sing *Republican* lose $3,000; insured for $1,500. E. Fowler's carpenter shop, in the rear of Olive Hall; loss, $2,000; insured. S. P. Betty's carpenter shop; loss, $1,000; insured for $800. Leander Fisher, clothier, on Main street, loses on building $5,000; insurance, $4,000; loss on stock, $1,000. Miss Schmidt, confectioner; loss on stock, $1,000; insurance, $500. Elias Wright, drug store, Main street, loses on building and stock $9,000; insured for $3,000. Wm. H. Waller, grocer, on Main street; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,500. Three small frame buildings belonging to the Job Carpenter estate were destroyed; loss, $3,000; insured. S. Griffin & Son, carpet dealers, loss on stock, $2,000; no insurance. E. G. Robinson, confectioner, loses $500 on stock; insured. John Vance, proprietor of Vance's Hotel, corner of Main and Spring streets, loses $8,000 on building; insured for $4,000. A. Buckout, grocer, loses on stock $2,000; insured for $1,500. Howland & Brandreth, real estate dealers, lose $200; no insurance. J. C. Mead, building and bakery totally destroyed, involving a loss of about $12,000; insured for $5,000. Joseph Schellenberger, saddler, loses $1,000; insured for $500. Godfrey & Schneider, building, $5,000; insured, $1,500. John Birdsall, saloon; loss, $500. Wm. H. Dean, butcher, brick building on Main street, loss $1,000; insured for $3,000.

The Baptist Parsonage, on Main street, was considerably damaged, and two or three frame buildings in the vicinity, the owners of which were not ascertained, were totally destroyed. Following is a list of the losses incurred by owners of contiguous buildings damaged by the fire:

B. Foshay & Co., real estate dealers on Main street, loss by damage to property $1,000; insured. Starr & Co., damage to building, books, &c., $500; no insurance. Wilson Patterson, Spring street; loss to stock $200; no insurance. George Ferguson; harness; loss, $100; insured. George Revere; cigar store; loss, $300; insured.

The Westchester, Merchants' of Newark, Merchants' of New-York, Commercial, Manhattan, and Etna of Hartford, are the offices covering the greater amount of risk.

THE WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The following is a complete list of the losses and insurances at the fire which destroyed the buildings Nos. 525 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, on Monday night, as already reported in THE TIMES. The first and second floors of the buildings were occupied by the Combination Rubber Company, who also own the structures. Their loss on buildings, stock and machinery, will amount to $50,000, and they are insured as follows:

On Machinery: Hibernia, of Cleveland, $938 88; Greenwich, $2,000; Fairfield Company, of Connecticut, $1,200; Adriatic, of New-York, $800; Insurance Company, of North America, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, New-York, $1,000; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, $2,000; New-York and Yonkers, $1,000; Firemen's, of New-York, $2,000; Hoffman, of New-York, $1,000, and Guardian of New-York, $2,000. Total, $15,938 88.

On Stock: Hibernia, of Cleveland, $311 12; Adriatic, of New-York, $200; Fairfield Company, of Connecticut, $300; Greenwich, $500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Insurance Company, of North America, $1,000; Firemen's, of New-York, $1,000; Citizen's, of Newark, $2,500; Park, of New-York, $3,000. Total, $10,311 12.

On Buildings: Hartford, $2,500; Star, of New-York, $2,500; Montauk, of Brooklyn, $2,500; North Western, of Missouri, $2,500; Hope, of New-York, $1,000; American Central, $2,500; Manufacturers', $1,500; Atlantic, $3,750; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Adriatic, $1,000; People's, of Newark, $1,500. Total, $23,750.

The loss of C. E. Becker, proprietor of the New-York Enameling and Opaquing Company, is estimated at $50,000. The insurance on stock and machinery is as follows: Lafayette, $2,500; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $3,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, $2,000; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $2,000; Miami Valley, of Ohio, $2,000; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $1,500; Mutual, of New-Haven, $2,000; Franklin, of Indiana, $2,000; Millville, of New-Jersey, $2,000; Atlas, of Hartford, $2,000; Etna, of New-York, $1,000; Germania, of Elizabeth, N. J., $1,500. Total, $23,500.

OTHER FIRES.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near First avenue, owned by R. E. Wright, and occupied as a carpenter shop by Wm. J. Kelly, causing $1,000 damage to building and contents. No insurance....At 9:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the dwelling of Mr. George K. Sistare, No. 104 West Forty-third street, caused by a window-curtain igniting from a gas-jet; damage, $100.

CONTESTING GAME FOWLS.

The cocking main between New-York and Long Island came off yesterday. The score stood at the end of the contest, six battles for Long Island and five for New-York. The main lasted three hours and forty-five minutes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, left the Brevoort House last evening for Washington.

We have forwarded $2, received from Henry Nixon, South Amboy, to the Five Points Mission.

Company C of the Eleventh Regiment gave a ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night.

Dorothea Astor, widow of Walter Langdon and daughter of the late John Jacob Astor, died at Nice, France, on the 15th inst.

The German Tailors' Benevolent Association gave a masquerade soirée at Germania Hall, in Avenue A last night, which was quite a success.

The German House-owners' Association of the Eighteenth Ward, recently formed, held a meeting in Avenue A last night, to complete the organization.

Alderman McCafferty has sent a long communication to Mr. Eastman, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Cities, setting forth his views on the rapid-transit question.

The first annual ball of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine was held last night, at Irving Hall, and was, in point of numbers and enjoyment, all that the projectors could desire.

Ten boxes of cigars found in the possession of Charles Stahl and Charles Walker were yesterday condemned before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, on the ground that they were smuggled.

The Hutchinson Family will give one of their concerts at Eighty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, to-morrow evening. Proceeds for the benefit of Sunday-school.

Charles B. Meyer, an Essex street brewer, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000, before United States Commissioner Shields. He was indicted for not canceling the revenue stamps on lager-beer barrels.

Wm. Hirsch, aged twenty-nine, of No. 95 Allen street, was struck by a down train on the Harlem Railroad, at Seventy-fourth street and Fourth avenue, and thrown down an embankment, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

The late David Frederick Strauss, while at the university of Tuebingen, was the room-mate of Dr. Wm. Nast, of Cincinnati, who is the author of one of the ablest defenses of the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament.

We are indebted to the management of the White Star Line and to the officers of the Republic for liberal additions to our foreign files, papers later by two days than those already at hand having been received by the Republic yesterday.

D. K. Jackson, No. 511 Broome street, states that Isaac Henderson, the colored man killed at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, Monday evening, was not a vagrant, but lived with his family and belonged to a respectable institution in the City.

Washington's birthday, the 22d of February, falling on Sunday next, the following day will be observed as a legal holiday in all the public offices in this City, and at the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, and other places of public business.

The joint committees of the North Side, East Side, West Side, and Washington Heights Associations for the purpose of rapid transit, met yesterday and determined on united action at the mass-meeting to be held next Monday at the Cooper Institute.

The Empress of Germany has sent to the reading-room of the Cooper Union, through Mr. Bancroft, a series of photographs—forty in number—exhibiting the various instruments, carriages, and apparatus used by the Sanitary Commission of Prussia in the late war.

James McDermott, editor of the Brooklyn *Express*, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with firing a pistol at Detective Patrick R. Burns. After hearing the testimony, the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at North-western Hall, corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-sixth street. Addresses were delivered by D. Banks McKenzie, of Boston; Rev. Rufus S. Underwood, Pastor of Bethany Mission, and other advocates of the cause.

A regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Social Republican Club was held last evening at Khronn's Hall, No. 244 West Thirty-third street, Mr. Lewis M. Cohen, presiding. Outside of routine business, nothing of especial importance came up before the meeting.

The German Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, Louis Schraidt presiding, held a meeting at No. 291 East Fourth street last night, and indorsed the recent action of the German Republican Central Committee in calling for a modification of the Sunday clause of the Excise law by the Legislature.

The thirty-third anniversary exercises of the medical department of the New-York University were held at Steinway Hall last evening. Chancellor Crosby conferred the degree of Medical Doctor upon fifty-two graduates of the university. Prof. Chas. A. Budd, M. D., delivered the valedictory address to the graduates.

The remains of Mr. A. H. Davenport arrived here from New-Orleans on the 15th inst., per steamer Mississippi, and are to be reinterred in Green Wood Cemetery on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral will be from Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, near Eighth street, under the auspices of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.

James Reagan, aged seventeen, and David Parish, aged eighteen, were "skylarking" last evening at No. 118 Mulberry street, when Parish picked up a revolver and, not knowing that it was loaded, discharged one chamber at Reagan, the bullet taking effect in his right arm, inflicting a severe wound. Parish was arrested, and Reagan was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Godfrey Mitchell, Mathew Duerr, and John Eberhart, all butchers by trade, were each held in $1,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with felonious assault on Robert Paul, of No. 137 Union avenue, Brooklyn. It appears that on Sunday night Paul was returning from a ball, with a lady, and was attacked by the three ruffians. He was struck with some sharp instrument on the face, and will be disfigured for life.

In a case of habeas corpus, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Brady, involving the constitutionality of the substitution of appointed for elected Police Justices, he announced that he was satisfied that that question could not be raised in this way. In their actions the Justices were *de facto* officers, and as such their acts must be sustained. The question as to the rightfulness of their holding office could only be tested by an action in the name of the Attorney General in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

A meeting was held last evening in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the religious amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted at the Pittsburg Convention. After the reading of the report of the National Convention, Rev. Messrs. Todd, Gregg, and McAlister addressed the meeting on the subject of the evening. Drs. George B. Cheever and E. R. Craven followed in the same strain, and the action of the convention was formally ratified.

BROOKLYN.

It is said that pool-selling will not be permitted on the Union Base-ball Grounds this season.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and passed a number of bills.

The library and reading-rooms of the Long Island Historical Society having been refitted and generally renovated, are again open to subscribers.

The residents of Greenpoint have resolved, in meeting, to send a committee to Albany to urge the passage of a bill securing to them increased ferry accommodation.

It was rumored yesterday that Wm. M. Dean, the defendant in the Dean-Hammond breach of promise case, was about to withdraw his defense and pay the money sued for by Miss Hammond.

Mathew Sweeny, a foreman in the employ of Cunningham & Co., contractors, was held for examination yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of beating a laborer named William Brown because he refused to ill-use a sick horse.

At the meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, held last night, a discussion concerning the admission of delegates from the Tenth Ward, terminated by admitting the regular delegation elected to seats in the committee.

The City Treasurer's statement, for the week ending Feb. 14, shows the following condition of the finances: Balance on hand Feb. 7, $2,592,144 17; receipts during the week, $859,640 93; total, $3,451,735 10; payments, $416,760 95; balance on hand, $3,035,024 15.

The Treasurer's report at the thirty-third anniversary of the Brooklyn Bible Society shows the receipts during the past year to have been $6,327 92, and the expenditures $6,442 87 together with a balance of $127 76. During the year the society distributed 7,988 Bibles.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sixty deaths occurred in Newark last week.

Three thousand three hundred dollars in taxes have been received by the Collector of North Bergen to date.

The residence of Mrs. Hunt, in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $200.

The unknown man found floating in the water at the Scranton Dock about ten days ago has not been identified, and will be buried today.

The report that Constable Johnson had died in consequence of the injuries he received in Hoboken, Sunday night, was false. He is still living, but the hopes of his ultimate recovery are very slight.

The Sheriff's sale of St. John's Catholic Church, in Orange, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Tuesday next, at the request of the Republic Trust Company, who hold judgments to the amount of $10,000.

The funeral of the late Col. Cooper took place yesterday morning from his late residence, in Montgomery street, Jersey City. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, and later in the day funeral services were performed at his late residence. The funeral procession was very large and imposing.

The charges of neglect of duty preferred by Justice Seymour, of Jersey City, against Capt. McHorney, and other officers of the First Precinct, were heard before the Police Commissioners, Monday night. The charges against the Captain were dismissed, and Officers Boyd and Miller were suspended thirty days each.

On Monday night Constable Denfy, of West Hoboken, attempted to arrest a man named Thomas O'Brien, for whom he had a warrant. O'Brien resisted, and several of his friends coming to his assistance a general melee ensued, during which several pistol shots were fired, but as far as ascertained no one was injured. O'Brien, with the assistance of his friends, succeeded in making his escape.

Matthew, alias "Bucky" Hines was arrested in Trenton yesterday by Detective Becker, of Newark, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of several late burglaries in the latter city. He is also accused of being one of the gang of rowdies who atrociously assaulted Officers Herdman and Decker a short time ago, and then escaped to East Newark, where they shot at and wounded a constable. The prisoner is held for examination.

On Monday night a party of colored people of both sexes assembled at the residence of C. Stokes, Harrison avenue, Jersey City. At a late hour in the evening a quarrel arose, which resulted in a general fight, during which razors and knives were freely used. A woman, named Elizabeth Ponder, was severely cut with a razor about the face and neck, and several others of the party were seriously injured. No arrests were made.

Inspector Murphy telegraphed to Chief Champney yesterday, from Galveston, Texas, that Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer, is now in Cortinas Ranche, Mexico, and that he will make an effort to kidnap him into Texas. A dispatch was received from Lieut. Col. Cortin at Brownsville, that Hamilton was preparing to leave either for Havana or Monterey, and advising the Chief to get an order from President Grant requesting the rendition of the fugitive by the Mexican authorities.

A young man name George Garling hung himself on Monday night at his residence No. 132 Bennett street, New-Brunswick. While engaged in conversation with his sister and another young lady, he picked up a strap, and forming one end of it into a noose, put it around his neck. He then commenced to talk in a jocular manner about people hanging themselves, and proceeding to a door threw the other end of the strap over it, and immediately either slipped or threw himself from a cleat on which he was standing. As he weighed nearly 200 pounds, his neck was broken at once. Coroner Schuyler deemed an inquest unnecessary.

A boy named Warren Conklin, who resided with his parents in Jackson street, near First, Hoboken, was instantly killed yesterday morning on the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Grove and Henderson streets, Jersey City. He was walking on the track, and stepped on a mound of ashes to avoid an approaching train, when he slipped and fell with his neck resting on the rail. The wheels of the locomotive passed over his neck, completely severing the head from the body and otherwise mutilating it in a shocking manner. The remains were picked up and conveyed to Brady's Morgue to await the action of the County Physician. Deceased was fourteen years of age.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Bedle presiding, District Attorney Garrettson moved the trial of Joseph W. Freeman, charged with the murder of his mother. The prisoner was brought into court and seated by the side of his counsel, Hon. Leon Abbett and Jonathan Dixon, Jr. The State was represented by Mr. Garrettson and Attorney General Gilchrist. Mr. Abbott moved for a postponement and submitted affidavits showing that although efforts had been made to secure witnesses from Wisconsin they had thus far proved ineffectual, and more time was needed. An affidavit from Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, set forth that he was engaged in an investigation of the mental condition of the prisoner, and that he would require more time—possibly eight weeks—and other interviews to enable him to form a definite opinion. Attorney General Gilchrist opposed the motion, and moved to proceed with the trial at once. After some discussion Judge Bedle set the trial down peremptorily for Monday, March 9. The prisoner was taken back to his quarters in the County Jail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, on the way to his home in Maine.

Lieut. George Talcott, United States Navy, and Walter Shanly, of Montreal, are at the New-York Hotel.

C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; B. P. Cheney, of Boston, and Hon. William Hamersley, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge W. F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals; Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.; Stillman Witt, of Cleveland; John H. Reynolds, of Albany, and Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Sill, and Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Timothy Davis, of Boston; Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford made an important order affecting a class of the community which is much in need of assistance in the redress of their injuries and the prosecution of their rights. The order was, in substance, that hereafter sailors may bring suits for the recovery of money for bad or insufficient food furnished them on board a vessel without being obliged to give security.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head, including many good lots; the market ruled quiet; prices rather weak but unchanged; fair to choice Steers sold at $4 75@$5 75, with a few extra at $5 87½@$6 25, and one fancy lot, averaging 1,600 lbs., at $6 75; good to choice corn-fed Texans, $4 35@$4 75; shipments, 1,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; good grades active and firm at $5 50@$5 80; good to choice, $5 20@$5 40; fair to common grades in large supply and market dull; sales at $4 60@$5 10; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 2,000 head; sales at $4 70@$6 25 for medium to very choice; most sales of good to choice at $5@$6; shipments, 1,800 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 17.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 220 head; market generally unchanged as compared with last week; the receipts were the lightest noticed during the Winter, the supply coming entirely from the North; sales of choice at $9 50@$10; extra, $8 75@$9; first quality, $7 75@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,914 head; the arrivals of Sheep were rather too large to sustain last week's prices; sales, in lots, at $3 50@$4 75 each; extra, $5@$7 25.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Exchange firm on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 74@75 premium; short sight, 77@78 premium; 60 days, Gold, 93c.@94c. premium; short sight, 97@98 premium; on London, 116@118 premium; on Paris, 93@94 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 46c. Resin quiet at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 20 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—A. B. Adams, Mrs. A. B. Adams, Mrs. W. C. Lee and servant, Mr. Sartoris and servant, Edmund Howe, C. H. Lee, Alex. MacCulloch, Duncan MacCulloch, Mrs. S. Worswick, Miss M. Worswick, Miss D. Worswick, Mrs. W. H. Worswick, Miss Annie Boland, Mrs. Gibbons, W. A. Pinkerton and two friends, James Cripps, J. H. Buckley, C. A. Bacon, A. Goodwin, C. M. Topping, J. W. Shackford, Mrs. J. H. Buckley, Master Fred. Buckley, Henry Blake, H. Newcombe, Ralph Trautmann, C. Cavell, Andrew F. Lee, George Lee, Alex. C. Chalmers, E. W. Bliss, J. Scully, C. F. Hardy, W. C. Greene, Jas. Alexander, Geo. Smith, Capt. F. R. Baby, Mrs. F. R. Baby, Miss Baby, Jas. H. Gossom, Morgon Price, C. H. Chaplin, H. Carie, L. Goodman, M. Tobias.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Harker, Miss Harker, Mr. and Mrs. Allenard and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie, Miss Thompson, W. J. Bathams, H. Bahd, J. Laurence, G. F. Morcom, F. L. Gaites, A. Z. Dade, M. Pope, J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Richardson and infant, L. Gould, G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Merrill, R. Watson and two children, Mrs. Lupton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:50 | Sun sets.....5:38 | Moon sets...8:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:21 | Gov. Island.10:10 | Hell Gate..11:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston, Jam., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships [illegible] Peach, Edye & Co.; Adelphus, (Br.,) [illegible] Snow & Burgess.

Barks Eureka, Chapel, Dunedin, Port Lyttleton and Wellington, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Banco Naval B, [illegible] Savignona, Glasgow, Slocovich & Co.; Carlotta, (Br.,) Maguire, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Coleman, Port-au-Prince, L. R. Staples; Flora Goodale, Goodale, Matanzas, Abbott; Havana, Meyer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Buda, (Br.,) Bartan, Georgetown, (Dem.,) Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. C. A. De Dehart, Pinckney, Baracoa, E. Pugh & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Feb. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Curtis. Feb. 16, at 4 P. M., 220 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with ship Bunker Hill, bound W.

Steam-ship Egypt, Grogan, from Liverpool, which arr. 16th, reports: Experienced westerly winds entire passage; Feb. 14, lat 41 15 N., lon. 58 38 W., passed a Canard and a bark-rigged steamer, both bound E.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., 16 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had strong westerly gales; third officer was washed overboard and lost.

Bark Ventas, (Russ.,) Humble, Macao 143 ds., with mdse. to order; Jan. 28, lat. 15 05 N., lon. 51 23 W., spoke ship Rudolph Ebell, (Norw.,) from London, for Pensacola.

Brig Agnes, (Ger.,) Siedenbourg, Guayaquil Oct. 25, with cocoa and coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 1, and crossed the equator Jan. 5 in lon. 33 50; has had strong westerly gales from lat. 30.

Brig Hall Columbia, Brereton, Malaga Jan. 3, with mdse. to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. B. Fish & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 5; took the southern passage. Jan. 30 at 11 P. M., lat. 27 17, lon. 58 29, passed the wreck of a vessel about 110 feet long, bottom up; being dark at the time could not make out anything definite. Feb. 9, experienced a terrific gale from the E.; wind backed to N. W., and blew almost a hurricane; laid to for nineteen hours under bare poles, vessel laboring heavily; Feb. 13 at 9:30 A. M., lat. 35 50, lon. 74 45 spoke steam-ship Hercules, from New-Orleans, for Boston; Feb. 14, lat. 38 12, lon. 73 58, spoke ship Atlantic, (Br.,) from Padang, for New-York, 100 ds. out; 15th lat. 38 24, lon. 73 41, saw a lot of drift stuff, planks, &c.

Brig J. B. Kirby, (of Philadelphia,) Bernard, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 12, in a heavy N. W. gale lost jib-boom and foretopmast, with everything attached.

Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Eliza Ross, Robbins, Somerset.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holland, for London; Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Etna, for Kingston and Savanilla; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Ships Taunton and Talbot, for London; bark Fenwick, for Marseilles; brigs Clarabelle, for Cienfuegos; Prince Le Boo, for Laguayra; Lizzie Zittlozen, for Matanzas; T. H. A. Pitt, for Bermuda; Flora Goodale, for —— ; schr. O. V. Drisko, for Sagua.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17.—Arr. steamers Lucelle, Wilmington, N. C.; Sea Gull, Charleston; Mediator, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Philadelphia; schrs. Thomas Boose and Carrie Holmes, New-York.

Below, ship Minnehaha, Londonderry; brigs Omer, Cardenas; O. B. Stillman, Caibarien.

Cld. steamers Nestorian, Liverpool; Mediator, New-York; barks Sampo, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; St. Lawrence, Demarara; Daring, Portland; schrs. Fida Babcock, Savannah; Addie Blaudell, Bath, Me.; Kate G. Robinson, Boston.

Sld. schr. Kate and Luella, New-York; bark Antonio Olivari, Queenstown, returned leaky.

Also arr. steamers Commerce and Thomas J. Cochran, North Carolina; Octorora, New-York.

Also cld. steamers Martha Stevens, New-York; John S. Shriver, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Ashland, from Philadelphia; bark Cynthia, Palmer, from Liverpool; brig Courier, from Para; schrs. Willie Luce, from Rockport; Lizzie Lee, from Baracoa.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig O. B. Sillman, from Cuba; fell in with brig Harmony of St. John, N. B., in lat. 30 N., lon. 75 W., rudder gone and in a sinking condition. Took off the crew.

Also arr. bark Almoner from Eleuthera, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship Minnehaha, from London, and brig Omer, from Cardenas.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 17.—The ship Ryerson, recently wrecked on the Florida coast, is insured for $56,000 in Yarmouth, N. S., and $10,000 in Halifax offices.

The ship Tidal Wave, abandoned at sea, is insured for $36,000 in Yarmouth offices.

The brigantine William Landreth, Capt. Phillips, which left Halifax Jan. 29, with a general cargo for St. Johns, N. F., has been totally wrecked on the Newfoundland coast. The crew were saved, and have arrived at St. Johns.

The barkentine Spark, from Boston, for Cadiz, before reported at Bermuda in distress, was condemned and sold at auction on the 7th inst. for £507. The Captain arr. here in the Alpha Sunday.

The brigantine George W. Hall, Capt. Michiner, from New-York bound to Gibraltar, laden with alcohol and lard, put into St. George's, Bermuda, on the 31st ult., leaking, and with loss of sails, spars, &c. She was discharged on the 4th inst.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 17.—The steam-tug Cynthia reports: Spoke yesterday, 30 miles S. S. E. of Henlopen, the British bark Stag, 83 ds. from Messina, for New-York, with her upper and lower maintopsailyards gone; also her maintopgallantmasts carried away, with all attached; wanted no assistance.

Also spoke, 10 miles off Henlopen, schr. Kate Rommel, Mobile, for Providence; all well.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 16.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Bell Stowe, Lucy J. Keeler, Henry J. W. Dean, (Br.,) H. Means, Nellie Grant, and Rising Sun, (whaler.)

Wind, A. M., variable, light, cloudy; P. M., S. W., cloudy.

Feb. 17, no arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Altoona, St. Croix, and Henrietta Simmons.

Wind W. N. W., strong; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sld. for the United States, Henrietta, Templar, Lizzie Moses, Imogene, Fearless, Gaspee, Glencove, Agder.

Arr. on the 15th from ports in the United States, Ellen Rickmers, Laura, Blomin, and Messell.

Arrived on the 16th from ports in the United States: Grega, Falcon, Brothers Apap, Magdala, Lizzie Ross, Eblana, Zufriedenheit, Arlington, Agnes, Antarctic, Meteor, Dunloe, Figli Accame, Arturo, Viking, Emilia, Mimi P., Stilicone, John O. Baker, Nina Sheldon, Saint Cloud, Lucy, Active, and Island Home.

Arr. on the 17th, from ports in the United States, Elpi, Ne Plus Ultra, Orfers, Gerson, Africain, Roycroft, and Iron Crown. The last-mentioned experienced tempestuous weather on the passage, and lost several hands overboard.

Also arr. Lydia Skolfield, Premia, Serpentina, and Fortuna.

The Colombia, while loading with a general cargo at Hong Kong for San Francisco, took fire and was burnt to the water's edge.

The ship Tidal Wave, from Philadelphia, for Bremen, was wrecked off Cape Clear. The crew was saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 17.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Ludewigs, from New-York Feb. 7, for Bremen, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Baltimore, Capt. Littenhein, from Baltimore Feb. 7, arrived here this morning, and proceeded for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Feb. 7, for Liverpool, touched here this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 4, for Glasgow, arrived in this harbor to-day.

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